CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,265—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1890.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

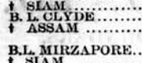
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
PEKIN	3305	700	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

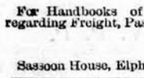
Steamer. Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail.
ELEKTRA.....G. Mahorcich..4,000 600 15th Nov. '90.
Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail.
POSEIDON.....L. Lemessich.....4,200 600 21st Nov. '90.
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel. Commander. Tons. H.P. To sail
WERNETH HALL A. Buck 4,109 500 About 8th Nov

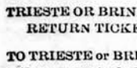


THIS fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"

THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—
"CITY OF PERTH".....5th November.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, "City Line of Steamers."

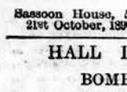
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H's S. S. BARAWA, WILL LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct, on Saturday the 1st November. The said Steamer will also carry cargo for Ibo and Mozambique.
For Freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.
Agents for H. H. The Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohoila, 21st October, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—



S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail direct for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.
For Freights and passage apply to
EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent,
98, Bazar Gate Street, 20th October, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 1st November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 2nd November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMO .
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 25th October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railwa Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"BIBBY" LINE.

THE well known clipper s. s. "LANCASHIRE," Lt. Harris, R. N. R. Commander, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES, at the end of October, Limited accommodation for First Class Passengers amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. No Surgeon or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail on
BRITANNIA.....3,059 J. Brown.....12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,

Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.....Rs. 1,070.
Full Particulars and Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, price six annas from
THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.
Pelliculine, per pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, per box, Re. 1-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
VETERINARY LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.
Full directions accompany each Bottle.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen, Re. 12.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of Gold Jewellery, which being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from 30 0 to 200
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.	,, 15 0 to 150
EARRINGS,—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	,, 10 8 to 250
LOCKETS—Plain, Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	,, 50 0 to 225
GENTS Do.	,, 54 0 to 65
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns	,, 100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES	,, 250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings	,, 40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	,, 135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,, 126 0 to 200
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper	,, 20 0 to 40
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs	,, 30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond Rings	,, 40 0 to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c.	,, 50 0 to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	,, 7 0 to 135
SCARF PINS, Rings	from 27 0 to 60
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	,, 75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	,, 15 0 to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	,, 55 0 to 100
TOOTH PICKS	,, 11 0 to 35
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links	,, 55 0 to 80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case	,, 13 8 to 20
GOLD COLLAR STUDS.....each	,, 10 8 to 12-8
GOLD SOLITAIRES	,, 38 0 to 40
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case	,, 36 0 to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	,, 25 0 to 30
PEARL NECKLETS	,, 225 0 to 360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	,, 15 0 to 17
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	,, 19 0 to 130
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	,, 18 0 to 27
GOLD WHISTLES	,, 27 0 to 35
GOLD COMPASSES	,, 40 0 to 75
WEALEMEFNAS, for Measuring Maps, &c., as Charms	,, 28 0 to 35
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR-TOPS	,, 150 0 to 300
THE NEW GOLD SHEATH PENCIL for Pocket or Chain	,, 45 0 to 55
GOLD MOUNTED RIDING WHIP for Ladies	,, 36 each.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased	from 5 0 to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased	,, 7 0 to 22
NECKLETS	,, 15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES	,, 40 0 to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	,, 12 0 to 26
EARRINGS	,, 2 0 to 6
BROOCHES	,, 4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS	,, 1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	,, 10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	,, 9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	,, 10 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS	,, 2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS	,, 10 0 to 16
SMELLING BOTTLES	from 5 0 to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	,, 12 0 to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	,, 10 0 to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS	,, 18 0 to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	,, 3 0 to 10
SILVER WHISTLES	,, 6 0 to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c.	,, 9 0 to 10-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	,, 1 8 to 5-0
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	,, 27 0 each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES	,, 27 0 to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES	,, 40 0 to 75
SILVER PURSES	,, 4 0 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG.

SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (Vafiadis, Cairo).
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).
Cigarette Cases & Holders.
COOKING STOVES. for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys.
Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Furniture.
Folding Tables (Iron),
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators.
Piano Stools.
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smoker's Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry.
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
Travellers' Requisites.
Wanzer Cookers.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS !!
SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

VERY important to Students and Candidates preparing for Examinations. Every Student who has the least likelihood of getting Nervous at the time of Examination is recommended to use this Remedy before appearing.
It HELPS MEMORY, RESTORES VITALITY, and STRENGTHENS THE NERVE and BRAIN POWER.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.
AGENTS—F. S. MADON & Co., MARKET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO. } OUTFITTERS, { BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.
FLEXIBLE FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

SPECIAL NEW COLOURS.

The "Mouse" (Latest)	Each Rs. 8 8
,, "Terra Cotta" ,,	
,, "Brown" (Latest)	
,, "Black" Medium Crown (Stylish)	
,, "Black" Square ,,	
,, "Drab" Square, Med. and Low Crown	
Soft Clerical Hats	

DRESS HATS.

Silk Plush, Extra Quality	... 15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	... 11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	... 12 8

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS, &c., RAMPART ROW.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ,,	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ,,	29
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. from ,,	18
Gold Framed do. do. from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides

from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do. from ,,	5
Gold do. do. do. from ,,	6

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. from ,,	30
Gold do. do. from ,,	75

LORGNONS.
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ,, 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ,, 30

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk 4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock, and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, THIS EVENING, at 5-30 p.m.
GERALD MARTIN,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

MADRAS RACES—1891.
JANUARY, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 31st.
THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE.
SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.
W. S. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

KITSON MACHINE Co.'s Patent WASTE PICKER and THREAD EXTRACTOR, Sole Maker and Licensee Mr. Samuel Brooks. Special terms to Mill Owners. For prices and particulars apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., Sole Agents, Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS, WEST GORTON, MANCHESTER.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share, holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 27th October, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which had previously been proposed and carried at an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th September, 1890 :—
Para 17 of the Articles of Association be altered as under :—
"To reduce the transfer fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per Share."
Para 35 of the Articles of Association be altered as under :—
"The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ten Shareholders not less than ¼ of the shares convene an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting."
By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LONG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November next, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 300 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery.
Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1890, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of FOLLOWER'S CLOTHING, &c., required for 1890-91.
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above officer.
H. C. E. CAVE, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts for the following Supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1891-92.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN.

Hired Draught Bullocks	Under Schedule	No. 4	Tenders to be received on 17th Nov. 1890.
Hired Boat Tonnage and Conveyance of Coal	Do.	No. 5	do.
Drawing, Conveying, and Distributing Water	Do.	No. 6	on 21st do.
Leather Articles	Do.	No. 8	do.
Wooden Articles	Do.	No. 9	do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles	Do.	No. 10	do. 24th
Copper, Brass, Tin, and Iron Ware Articles	Do.	No. 11	do.
Materials for Repairs of Articles of Line Gear for Transport Cattle.	Do.	No. 12A	do.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN, AND THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Coal for Government Condensers and Indian Government Vessels.	Under Schedule	No. 3	On 17th Nov. 1890
Cooking Utensils	Do.	No. 11A	On 24th do.
Diet and Table Requisites	Do.	No. 11B	do. do.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Sept. 30, 1890.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.
Bombay, 25th September, 1890.
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p m (local time), and by the other respective Chief and Local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p. m. (Madras time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1891-92. The General Contract for Arrowroot will be for one and three years, commencing from April, 1891.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Karrachee, Hyderabad	(Wooden, Copper, Iron, Tin, Crockery, and China-ware Articles.	Under Schedule No. 4	Tenders to be received on 3rd Nov. 1890.	
	Leather, Bamboo, Rattan, and Earthenware Articles	Do.	,, 5	Do.
	Miscellaneous Dead Stock Articles.	Do.	,, 8	On 7th do.
	Country Drugs and Medicines, &c.	Do.	,, 9	On 14th do.
	Vegetable Oil of Sorts.	Do.	,, 21	On 17th do.
	Barley Europe, Candies, Sago, &c.	Do.	,, 27	Do.
	Charcoal and Firewood.	Do.	,, 28	On 21st do.
	Coffee	Do.	,, 29	Do.
	Cooking Utensils	Do.	,, 4A	On 24th do.
	Diet and Table Requisites.	Do.	,, 4B	Do.
Poona, Kurrachee, Comsat. Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Covering and Dammering Packages &c., and drawing off Porter and Rolling Bottles with Straw, &c.	Do.	,, 11	On 26th do.
Chief Commissariat officer, Poona, for Poona, Ahmednagar, and their Subordinate Stations. Do., Mhow, for Mhow, Neemuch, Nusserabad, and their Sub-stations. Do., Jubbulpore for Jubbulpore and its Sub-stations. Do., Kamptee, for Kamptee and its Sub-stations. Do., Kurrachee, for Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Commissariat Storekeeper-General for Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Aden, and their Sub-stations.	Mule & Bullock Equipments.	Do.	,, 7	On 7th do.

TENDERS will also be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for the above Contracts for Mule and Bullock Equipments separately for each Station, namely, Poona, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Kamptee, and Kurrachee.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c.	Under Schedule No. 21	On 14th Nov. 1890.
Nusserabad, Kamptee	Hired Carts with Bullocks and Drivers for the conveyance of water	No. 21	Do.
Poona,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m.
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION
ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW FEATURES!
NEW HORSEMANSHIP!
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS!
NEW ACROBATIC ACTS!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
UNBOUNDED MERRIMENT!

Come and See the INIMITABLE DOGS and MONKEYS.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.

Refreshment Bar. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

EXHIBITION
OF
PICTURES, SCULPTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHY
WILL BE OPENED
ON FEBRUARY, 3RD, 1891.

Send Post Card for Prospectus to
THE HONY. SECRETARY.
Bombay Art Society, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY and SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburger, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)
Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes
1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to
THE GODOWNKEEPER,
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

SWEDISH PILSNER BEER.
From the Export Brewry "NORDISKA" of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints ..... " 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on application. Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
WANTED, for the Bassein Municipality an EIGHT TON STEAM ROAD ROLLER by Messrs. Aveling and Porter with fittings complete together with spikes for fixing to outside Rollers for lifting surface of old road. Tenders to include freight and delivery in Bassein (Burma) address undersigned not later than 31st January, 1891.
W. J. ADDIS, C. E.
Engineer and Secretary, Bassein Municipality.
Bassein, Municipal Engineer's Office, 16th October, 1890.

WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL FUND.
GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above fund are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the BANK of BOMBAY or to the SECRETARIES,
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th October 1890.

TOKAY WINE.
A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary
Rs. 36 per dozen.
Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33, aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and the twenty fourth day of April, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and Administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43, 47A and 47B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamooh bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Bootun bin Allan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Baloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants, and partly in the occupation of his said mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1890.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box, As. 8.
GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bottle, Rs. 3-4.
GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINTON TILES.
IT has come to our knowledge that PAVING TILES of an inferior make are being offered by some Dealers as "Minton Tiles," and we hereby beg to announce to Architects, Engineers, and the public in general, that no other maker than ourselves is empowered or entitled in any way to use the name of Minton or Mintons in the Manufacture or Sale of these Tiles. They bear our Name on the reverse side, and are sold by Messrs. WARDEN & Co., our Bombay Agents.
MINTON, HOLLINS & Co.
Stoke-upon-Trent, August, 1890.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
ETCHINGS OF BOMBAY.

A COLLECTION of twelve beautiful ETCHINGS, in two series of six each, comprising the following Views:—

No. 1.
THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
UNIVERSITY HALL, LIBRARY, AND CLOCK TOWER.
SECRETARIAT.
MALABAR POINT.
PYDHOWNEE.

No 2.
BACK BAY.
PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE.
ENTRANCE TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.
ELEPHANTA ISLAND.
REVERSING STATION, BHORE GHAUT.
PARBUTTI, POONA.

"Very charming Etchings of places of note in the City and Presidency, which deserve to become at once popular. All are executed in a high style of art, the gradations of light and shade being admirably managed, and the detail conspicuously delicate and clear."—*Times of India.*
"A collection of Etching of Bombay which come as a welcome addition to the portfolio. They are marvels of delicate manipulation, and are remarkably cheap."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Complete Series of 12 ..... Rs. 5
Single Series of 6 ..... " 3

A most interesting and artistic Christmas present for friends at home.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS
FOR 1891.

Owing to the EXTENSIVE and INCREASED PATRONAGE of our Subscribers, comprising all the WELL-KNOWN LIBRARIES, CLUBS, INSTITUTES, REGIMENT MESSES, high CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS, and the PUBLIC in GENERAL of INDIA, we have been enabled to order out PAPERS and PERIODICALS in great number, and thus to supply them at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS for the next year will find, on referring to our REVISED and ENLARGED GENERAL CATALOGUE that our Rates are the LOWEST ever offered by any other Firm in India. Our Catalogue sent free on application.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1891 must be PAID in by the END of NOVEMBER, 1890, to ENSURE TIMELY SUPPLY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1890, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business:—
1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
2ND. To confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board.
3RD. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 1st to Saturday the 8th November, 1890, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.
Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 24th October, 1890.

BURMA.
POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th December, 1890, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.
Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules but may tender for either or both of the schedules.
Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish tender for the loading carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku Myingyan, Monywa and Kindat.
Tenderers for Schedule No 2 may also if they wish tender for the loading carriage and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at the following places,—Sagaing Kyaukmyaung, Thabeikkyin, Htigyaing, Katha and Bhamo.
Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.
Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, does not binds himself to accept to lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so during.

Articles.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	2,010,700	From 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	201,100			
Wheat	2,367,000			
Dhall, of sorts	527,800			
Ghee, cow's	334,900			
Salt	132,000			
Turmeric	22,000			
Chillies	5,500			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	2,454,20)		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,227,200			
Wheat	220,000			
Dhall, of sorts	484,200			
Ghee, cow's	322,200			
Salt	120,800			
Turmeric	15,100			
Chillies	4,900			

SCHEDULE No. 3.
Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—
Pyinmana. | Minbu.
Yamethin. | Magwe.
Pyawbwe. | Pakokku.
Meiktila road. | Myingyan.
Kyaukse. | Monywa.
Kindat.

SCHEDULE No. 4.
Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—
Sagaing. | Htigyaing.
Kyaukmyaung. | Katha.
Thabeikkyin. | Bhamo.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. PARKIN, Captain,
Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, the 30th September, 1890.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 41, Waudy Road, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—
1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1890.
2ND. To declare a Dividend.
3RD. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Liladhar Shamjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix his remuneration.
5TH. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November to 8th November, 1890, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Jadowjee Raghowjee Press Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 25th October, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

(Electric Light now installed.)
THIS DAY, MONDAY.
Ladies' Session only 10 to 12 a.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
General Public 2 to 4 and 5 to 7 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skates Extra.
Evening 8-30 to 11 Admission, Re. .
Band in attendance.

TUESDAY.
Ladies' Session only 10 to 12 a.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
General Public 2 to 4 p. m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skates Extra.
The Elite 5 to 7 p.m.
Admission 1 Re. Skates Extra.
Band in attendance.
People's Night Admission 8 annas, Skates Extra.
Band in attendance.

A Skating Club is now being formed. Names can be registered at once.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for Medical Stores supplies will be received up to 12 noon on the dates specified below:—
Schedules A. to H. 17th November, 1890.
Do I to P. 24th November, 1890.
For further particulars see Fort St. George Gazette of 14th October 1890, Part II. Page 1400.
C. E. McVETTIE,
Brigade-Surgeon Principal Medl. Storekeeper,

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, SURVEYORS and DRAFTSMEN for the Bombay Drainage Works.
Applications (enclosing copies of testimonials) should in the first instance be made in writing and should be sent to the Office of the Undersigned, on or before the 31st instant.
None but those experienced in surveying, levelling, making drawings and framing estimates, need apply.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality,
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 23rd October, 1890.

WANTED.

A PARTNER, with Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to join advertiser in developing a remunerative Iron Foundry and Manufacturing Concern in the South of India. A European with workshop experience preferred. Full particulars on application to "IRON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.

A FIRST-CLASS Native MOULDER MAISTRY and FOUR MOULDERS for a small Foundry in Madras. Liberal wages, to experienced men, with yearly agreement.
Railway fares will be allowed to Madras. Apply to "SAND," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our
GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy Stock,"
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
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4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
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3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co. Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
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3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
5 Per cent. Special Discount on account of Exchange.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
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PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

OUR NEW STOCK of Nevada Silver Breakfast Cruets, Dinner Cruets, Butter Pots, &c., &c., to hand to-day. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—CHARGERS, WALER GELDING 16 hands, 7 yrs. and stud bred mare 15 hands aged (both trappers) also R. A. Hunting and Side Saddles Uniform, and General Outfit. Apply to Colonel Burgess, R.A. Rawul Pindi.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m.

PALI HILL, BANDORA, FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. For particulars apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Fort.

WANTED.—An ENGINE with Boiler, from 3 to 10 Indicated H. P. Send particulars with price to "A.B.C." care of this paper.

WANTED immediately a thoroughly, competent EUROPEAN LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Salary Rs. 100. Apply by letter to WILLIAM COOPER, Lithographer and Engraver, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a GRADUATE and a 1st B. A. able to TEACH MATRICULATION CLASS, Apply with testimonials to JIWANDAS, B. P., Manager, Proprietary School, Shikarpur, Sind.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

PHLOX, Verleena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

MAGIC LANTERN, with powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, large Bottles, Re. 1, Small Bottles As. 8, PEARSE 7, Church Gate Street. Fort.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's Guarantee, Charges moderate. Note.—An advantage which no other Firm allows. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—Is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

FOR SALE.—A Brand New Single Seated BROUGHAM, excellent design, suitable for Doctor or Lawyer, just unpacked. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

JUBULPORE TENTS.—FOR SALE, property of W. Woodward, Esq., 20' by 16' = 16' by 14' (Bengal Rouked) and 14' by 12' (Hill tent for Rs. 450, 350 and 200 respectively), open to offer. Apply to ARDASHIR EDULJI LAL, Nasik.

TENTS.—Various kinds for hire. Double and single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables &c., Apply to PERSONAL, Esplanade.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL, built on high ground, near Gymkhana, is the best situated and comfortable Hotel. Large airy rooms and not low-pitched. Open for visitors.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
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FOR SALE.
READY FOR SHIPMENT IN ENGLAND.
A COMPLETE pressing plant for 500lbs. BALES of COTTON by Messrs. NASMYTH WILSON & Co.
Prices and particulars upon applications to
F. W. SHALLIS,
Sole Agent, Nasmyth Wilson and Co.
No. 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A GOOD HORSE.
MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Simla" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next, ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.
A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E. C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bombay.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.
A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture-polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangal

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3 p.m.
Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Duftur Askara Press, 5-30 p.m.
Kurrachee Ice Company, 3-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight Football at the Cooperage, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Henry Bolckow (s), from Persian Gulf; Niagara (s), Glasgow; and Nawab (s), Calcutta. On the 25th :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Teheran (s), Hongkong; and Wennington Hall (s), Moulmein. Yesterday :—Peninsular (s), from London; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the the 25th :—Flor de Dio (brig), for Dio; Arabia (s), Marmugoa, &c.; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf, &c.; and Peshawar (s), London, &c. Yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi; and I. M. S. Lawrence, Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Brema left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niagara entered and the s. s. Arabia left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—A woman, named Kuppoor, residing at Frere Road, reports the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 140, from an open box, in her room, on Friday last.

MOONLIGHT FOOTBALL.—A moonlight match will be played by the Rovers' Football Club, at 9 o'clock, this evening, on the Cooperage. All members are requested to attend.

LOST.—Vadelal Wudoochund, residing at Champ Gully, reports having dropped a pearl, valued at Rs. 40, somewhere between his residence and Shaik Memon Street, on Friday last.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th October, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889, of 136,417 maunds, and Rs. 21,882 in the arnings.

DNYAN PRASARAKH MANDALL.—The adjourned biennial general meeting of members of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be held, at the premises of the Duftur Askara Press to-day, at 5-15 p.m., when members are requested to attend.

A BOY ABSCONDING WITH HIS FATHER'S MONEY.—Jafferkhan Mogulkhan, residing at Old Nagpada, reports that he gave his son, Mahomed Khan, aged 13 years, Rs. 240, in currency notes, at Bugwara Mohola, on the night of the 22nd instant, about 8 o'clock, to take home; but the lad disappeared, and has not since been heard of. A search is being made for the boy.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. J. Stiven, Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, residing at Mount Nepean Road, reports that a Waterbury watch and a gold chain, with pendants attached, valued at Rs. 150, were stolen from his bed-room sometime between the hours of 2 a. m. and 6 a. m., on Friday. The chain is of the cable pattern, and there was a small gold medallion, with a St. George's Cross hanging from it.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille	Merry England ..... Williams.
Intermezzo	Moonlight ..... Boggetti.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant ... Offenbach.
Valse	Gruss au Hanover ..... Libatzki.
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WESLEYAN REVIVAL SERVICES.—A series of special revival services for one week are being held in the Mission Chapel, Colaba Causeway. The services of Saturday and Sunday were conducted by the Rev. T. H. Whitamore, well-known in Calcutta as the Seamen's Missionary, and more recently known in Madras as a popular lecturer to the educated natives of that city. Mr. Whitamore happens casually to be passing through Bombay, and said he was pleasantly surprised when asked to take part in the above service. He is on his way to England, and will make a very short stay here.

THE INDIAN CIRCUS.—The Saturday afternoon performances, specially meant for children, continues to attract the youth of the city in very large numbers. There was scarcely one vacant seat on Saturday afternoon, and any one stepping in for five minutes could see how immensely the young folk enjoyed themselves. The mimicry of the clowns afforded no end of amusement, and the clowns themselves were not slow to seize and make the most of every opportunity, so long as a ring of laughter continued. Much applause greeted the tiny boy and girl performance. On the whole the entertainment was thoroughly appreciated.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Shaik Hoosein Mudar, with the theft of two bullocks, valued at Rs. 60 and Rs. 35, respectively. The accused, on the 21st instant, untied one bullock at Wari Bunder, and the other at Kurulwady, and, after taking them some miles beyond Bandora, sold them. From the investigations of the police it has transpired that the accused was assisted by another Mahomedan in selling off the bullocks, which belonged to Futteh Mahomed Shaik Kalloo, a municipal contractor. The prisoner, at the request of the Inspector, was remanded in custody, pending further investigations.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a man, named Luximon Tannoo, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. Richardson, with assaulting another man, named Gunnoo Ragoo, on the 9th instant, at Lower Mahim, with a stick. The circumstances of the case are as follows :—It appears the complainant and the defendant were labourers in a dyer's establishment, at Lower Mahim. On the date in question a quarrel took place between Luximon and Gunnoo, when Gunnoo attacked Luximon with a stick, fracturing his left collar-bone, and rendering necessary his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for thirteen days. Gunnoo Ragoo was convicted, and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment, having further to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last, at the registered office, Marine Street, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 4th instant. Mr. Cursondas Vallabhdas was called to the chair. The following resolution was duly proposed and confirmed unanimously :—That clause 21 of the Articles of Association of the company be struck out and the following clause be substituted in its place, namely :—"The transfer book shall be closed for a period not exceeding twenty days as the directors may each time determine; such period of twenty days to be either wholly before or wholly after, or partly before or partly after, the ordinary general meeting in each year." The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE DASARA FESTIVAL.—The Somevoushy Kshatriya Niti Sevak Mandli, the object of which is to promote good feeling among the members of its community, held a social gathering, at the *Holi* Building, Mazagon, near Nabob's Tank, in celebration of the Dasara festival, on Thursday last. There were about 100 members present. As usual, the assemblage went in rank and file to Shri Mankeshvar temple, and after offering their prayers to the Most High, returned to their place of meeting. The President then read an interesting and instructive paper, giving an account of the Dasara Holiday. After the reading of this paper, verses, composed by the secretary of the Mandli for the occasion, were recited by Messrs. Pandurang Dadaji, Laxman Narayan, and Mahadev Jaggannath, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of "Gold Leaves."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Hurry Gungaram, aged 26 years. Deceased was a quarryman, and lived at Chinchpoogly. About three years ago his wife left him and went to her country and her friends refused to let her return to him, consequently he became much depressed in spirits. He returned home about 9 a. m. on Saturday, and lay down on his verandah. As his breathing became heavy and he could not be roused, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of opium. He never rallied and died shortly after admission into the hospital. The verdict was that the death of Hurry Gungaram was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

DEATH FROM DRINKING STOLEN GIN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, at the morgue, on Saturday, respecting the death of Bhickoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was a calassee on board a prow. On the 20th instant the boat went alongside of a ship in the harbour and loaded with cases of spirit, when the prow was brought to the Stone Bunder. That night, as the cargo was to be transhipped on board a vessel bound for Goa, the liquor was kept in the prow. On Thursday at 9 p.m. one of the calassees, named Dunnajee, and another named Sukhia, each opened a case of gin and removed two bottles of liquor. All the crew of the prow partook of it, including the deceased. They finished one bottle, when the police came on board and took four of the crew in custody, leaving deceased and two others on board as they were supposed to be asleep in the bottom of the boat. At 2 p.m. on Friday the tindal of the prow returned and found the deceased lying in the bottom of the boat unconscious with the liquor he had consumed. The tindal gave him some *conjee*, but he could not swallow, and died about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The verdict was "that the death of Bhickoo was caused by excessive drinking."

DEATH OF DR. GOPAL SHIVRAM.—We regret to announce the death of Doctor Gopal Shivram, which took place at his residence, Parel Road, Byculla, on Thursday. The deceased gentleman had been suffering for the last two months from phthisis, and during the last three weeks of his illness the disease had made such rapid progress that hardly any hope was left of his recovery. Born at Ratnagiri in 1840, he came to Bombay in 1846, and was educated in succession at the Prabhu Seminary, and the Money School, and the Elphinstone School, eventually, in 1860 he passed into the Grant Medical College when in his first year he took the Government Scholarships both in Chemistry and Anatomy. In 1861 he was a Carnac Scholar, in 1862 Anderson Scholar, in 1863 again Carnac Scholar, in 1864 Sir J. J. Prizeman, and in ths same year he passed out of the Medical College with the Degree of L. M. After taking his Degree he was appointed to the Sir J. J. Hospital as Assistant Surgeon. Whilst there he made surgery his speciality and in the course of a few years became a successful operator in all branches of surgery. His great skill and success in cæsarian sections, lithotomy, and other major operations soon obtained for him a large reputation, so much so that he was appointed Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Vernacular Class. In 1869 he published a work on surgery and another on jurisprudence in 1871; these works were in the vernacular and were dedicated to Sir Guyer Hunter. He was a J. P. and a Fellow of the University. Coming as he did from an old family of Vaids, well-known and respected in Ratnagiri for generations past, the study of indigenous and native drugs engaged his close attention, so much so that in his practice these drugs had a large share. Indeed many of them were specifics for certain diseases. His practice was not localized, but he would frequently be summoned by Native Chiefs and wealthy people in the Mofussil. Dr. Gopal's charities were many and known to few beyond the recipients. To the poor he was invariably kind; to these advice and medicine were given gratis and in many instances clothing as well as money. He leaves behind him a sister and three daughters and numerous grateful patients who will always hold him in affectionate memory. The loss of his wife and two sons, within a short period of each other, greatly told upon him, and a few weeks previous to his death, he adopted a Brahmin youth who will now share with the rest of kin in the property acquired by Dr. Gopal in the exercise of his profession, and which is pretty considerable. In his last illness he was constantly attended by Dr. Rustomji Ranina his friend and pupil who was for some time professionally associated with Doctor Gopal.

THE DEATH IN A SEWER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, respecting the death of Dhondia Gunnoo, aged 30 years, a labourer employed in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. On Sunday morning, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock, he entered a drain, at Ripon Road, with two other labourers, for the purpose of cleaning it. They were only a short time in the drain, when they found that the mephitic gas was affecting them. Two of the men managed to struggle out but Dhondoo, the deceased, became insensible. He was taken out by some of his fellow-workmen and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he recovered consciousness, being taken home in the evening by his relatives. Dhondoo, however, died during the same night.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, said there were no external marks of violence on the body. From the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was due to the inhalation of the gas of a sewer into which deceased had gone.

Anthony Baker, Chief Inspector of Drains in the Municipality, said he received orders from Mr. Smith, the Deputy Executive Engineer, to clean the Ripon Road sewer. He went to the sewer on the 1st instant when some labourers were fixing the scraper. The pump was not at work, and there was about nine inches of sludge in the sewer. There was no necessity to pump, as the manhole opening had been enlarged to about six feet square. On the 12th instant he again went there about 6 a.m., before the labourers started work. He saw no labourers at the sewer. Mr. Gunput, a surveyor, superintended the work of cleaning the drain during his absence. The paper (produced) contained precautions to be taken in entering and working in sewers or drains. They were issued by the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, copy of which he received about five years ago. He further stated that labourers were informed that they were not to go into the sewers without instructions from him. He gave no instructions to any of the labourers to enter the Ripon Sewer on the 12th instant. He could not be present on all occasions when labourers entered the sewer. The muccadum was responsible, and he had strict orders not to allow the men to enter the sewer until the sewer was tested. By testing the sewer he meant that the lead test paper and the light test should be used. The labourers went into the sewers with ropes round their waists so that should anything happen they might be pulled up. The department kept no record of people entering the sewers. The men were not supposed to enter the sewers without the muccadum being present there. The salary of the muccadum was 10 annas a day. The cleaning of the Ripon sewer was only half done, and the work was still going on. The sludge scraper could only be moved 30 or 40 feet a day. The chain was fastened to the scraper on the first day when it was put down into the sewer. The Ripon Road sewer chain was not broken. It was the custom to fasten the chain to the top stop of the manhole.

Mr. J. W. Smith, the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, said he was in the drainage department, and had occupied this position since August, 1878. He recognised the paper (produced) containing rules and orders, showing precautions to be taken in entering and working in sewers or drains. The paper had been supplied to the Chief Inspector, with spare copies for communication to his subordinates. He then described the manner in which sewers and drains were cleaned. Mr. Baker was empowered to send people down into the sewers under orders, and he might delegate his authority to any sub-inspector or muccadum he considered competent. It was a duty which required experience in such work. He thought it might be entrusted to a muccadum even when he could not read nor write, provided he had had several years experience in such work, and was acquainted with the printed orders. The pump (produced) was capable of supplying 6,968 cubic inches of air per minute, and as the average quantity of air passing through the lungs of a man per minute in the day time was 502 cubic inches, according to Dr. Edward Smith, the inventor of the spirometer, this would afford sufficient air for the breathing of nearly fourteen men. The appliances were supplied to Mr. Baker, and he supplied his subordinates.

Bhewoo Janoo, a labourer, was recalled and, being further examined, said, he first went into the sewer and came up with a cross-beam which had to be taken down the next manhole, and fixed there. The small chain which fixed a block to the cross-beam had broken. He brought up the chain, block, and beam. He and another labourer walked to the next open manhole, when the deceased went down that manhole, carrying nothing, and he followed him, and Ganoo followed the witness. As soon as they went down the manhole, the beam, block, and chain, were lowered down. Deceased was holding the beam while standing in the sewage, when suddenly they both fell into the sewage. They then got up and went out of the sewer. Deceased had a lantern in his hand, which fell into the sewage. No one gave them orders to go into the sewers, and he did not know that there were any orders that labourers should not go into the sewers. The muccadum came there that morning, but he gave no orders. The scraper was then about 25 feet from the manhole. He went down the centre manhole to bring up the beam, because the work was finished there. He could not remove the cross-beam if the scraper was near, because the sludge came over the beam. The beam was to be fixed about 3 feet above the floor of the sewer. The sewage in the middle manhole was half-way up his thighs. His work in the sewer was dangerous to life. He must go down to earn his bread.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry.

THE VICAR GENERALSHIP OF TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that your correspondent, "J. A. V.," advocates the nomination of the Rev. J. C. Pereira, Vicar of Bandora, to the Varaship of Tanna, which appointment carries with it Rs. 100 per month, paid by the British Government to the incumbent, who is supposed to reside at Tanna, and to be near the Judges and Collectors so as to be able to advise them, when required, on all matters affecting the customs, habits, and welfare of the Indian Catholics of Salsette and Bassein, and also to periodically visit all those districts and see that the native Catholics are fairly and justly treated by the respective vicars of the churches at Salsette and Bassein, who are paid by Government a small sum every month for rendering gratuitous services to their poor parishioners. Now, Sir, the question is, do the Vicar Generals perform those duties? They do not, hence constant complaints and frictions between the parishioners and vicars of the churches, which have often ended in the temporary closing of churches. The next Vicar General or Vara, if and when appointed, should be a man of intelligence and superior education, thoroughly conversant with the Mahrathi and English languages, and holding no other occupation, with his residence fixed at Tanna, and who should be the Vara, not only of Salsette, but also of Bassein, where there is great need for supervision and check, and where unfortunately, there has been scarcely any proper supervision for the last 25 or 30 years, everything being left to an old Goa priest, about 75 years old, who is called Vara of Bassein by his ecclesiastical superior. It should not be so: he must make way for an energetic man (our Government require retirement from service after attaining 55 years age), and the post of Vara of Tanna and of Bassein should be held by one and the same man, namely, by the official recognized and paid by Government, and who is designated Vara or Vicar General of Salsette and Bassein. If this is not or cannot be done, then I submit it would be better to abolish the appointment altogether, and make a saving to Government; who, in the interests of the people, have created such an appointment, and pays to the incumbent. It is not nice to put forward names of candidates, but I would like to see merit rewarded, and the appointment conferred on the young native missionary, Dr. Henriques, who is now at Rome, and has just taken his degree as Doctor in Theology and Philosophy. Old men, will not do, howsoever virtuous and zealous they may have been, as vicars of churches.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

THE GOA DEPUTY FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial article of Monday last, allow me to say that the last election, in favor of Senhor Brandao—the Ministerial, and not the Governor-General's own nominee—was annulled by the judicial tribunal of verification of Lisbon, to which body all the papers *in re* the elections had been submitted for examination and approval by order of Parliament, and it was that tribunal which found irregular the elections on both sides—*i.e.*, both the one in favor of the popular nominee as well as the other in favor of the official (Ministerial) nominee. Two Governors (of Macao and Timor) were relieved of their offices by the Ministry then in power for refusing to put forward the names of the Ministerial candidates and giving support to the same! The Governors are not to be blamed as many think: the blame lies with the Minister. The election that was to have been held on the 19th inst. has not been postponed *sine die*. On the contrary, much to the surprise of the too jubilant parties, who even anticipated the recall of H. E. Senhor Vasco Guedes, a general election of the Camaras in Goa has, with the concurrence of the Provincial Council, been now fixed for the 23rd November next. This shows that a general election of Deputies is near at hand, under instructions from the new Premier, General D'Abreo, and we may look for fresh scenes both in Portugal and Goa: the wisest course for the native inhabitants of Goa to follow is to submit patiently, for, after all, these elections and representations are a farce, and native officials will always support the Ministerial candidates.

Oct. 25. NUDA VERITAS.

RE-OPENING OF THE SKATING RINK.

ON Saturday afternoon, the Columbia Skating Rink, which had been closed for repairs since the 5th instant, was re-opened, a new lease having been procured for three years and eight months. The floor-surface has been thoroughly renovated, its re-facing having been entirely under the supervision of Mr. Alexander McKenzie, while the old stage has been screened by mountain and lake scenery, surmounted with an eagle, the work of Mr. Cole. The Chinese and Japanese decorations, consisting of umbrellas, fans, lanterns, &c., artistically arranged—the lanterns encircling the up-turned umbrellas, and the fans winding down the pillars—while triple folds of blue, red, and white cloth hung in graceful loops from the roof breadthways, are very effective. The general arrangement is immensely superior and strikingly different to what it used to be, and Mr. Stokes deserves great credit for his unceasing efforts towards establishing its present attractiveness. The management have also put themselves to much expense in introducing the electric light which illuminates the building outside and in. The rink bar and refreshment rooms, which are open all day, the smoking-room and the balconies, have been neatly touched up, nor is there anything left to be desired in the other arrangements, *e.g.*, the cloak-room for gentlemen, the skate-room, the private skate-room, and last but not least, the ladies' room. A wire grating runs along the top of the wooden wall of the rink, and this with the opening in the roof, allows of free ventilation. Some hundreds of seats are provided for spectators parallel with the length of the skating ground. To suit the comfort of patrons no fast skating is allowed, except on special occasions; and smoking prohibited except in the room specially set apart for the purpose. The two bands on Saturday alternately discoursed select pieces of music. Three races were run. The competitors for the first prize-race of one mile being Messrs. Walsh, Ellis, and Boilean, Mr. Walsh winning a pair of opera glasses. In the half-mile race that followed, Mr. Walsh outran Mr. Stewart; and the third race of half a mile was very keenly contested for by Messrs. Derry and Downing, the former keeping ahead of the other, till the last round, when Mr. Downing struck the tape by little more than one inch ahead.

THE question of the revision of the constitution of the canton of Ticino was on Oct. 5 submitted to the popular vote, with the result that revision was declared for by eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight against eleven thousand eight hundred thirty-four votes. The Liberal party, which instigated the recent revolt, has, therefore, been victorious. Later advices state that the Swiss Federal Council hesitates to re-establish the late Conservative Government in Ticino, thinking that such an act might create further disturbances. The Federal authorities intend to make fresh efforts for a conciliation between the two parties. The State Council, by 22 votes to 17, has approved the action of the Federal Council with regard to the Ticino canton.

OUR London correspondent in his letter this week announces the return to this city, after an absence of 22 years, of Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Barrister-at-law. Mr. Gazdar was educated at Elphinstone College, where he very early gained the notice of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., by whom, on account of his natural abilities and marked scholastic attainments, he was appointed a Fellow of the College before attaining his B. A. degree and over the heads of several members of the College, who had already graduated in arts. Mr. Gazdar took his M. A. degree in 1866, having taken up higher mathematics and the sciences as his subjects. In 1868 he went to England to study law. He read for a portion of his time with a Common Law Junior, and during the later years of his studentship, with an Equity Draughtsman and Conveyancer, both gentlemen now being well-known Queen's counsels. The Equity Draughtsman was so pleased with Mr. Gazdar that he persuaded him on being called to the Bar in 1871 not to return to Bombay at once, but to remain on and test the advantages the profession had to offer him in England. At first this was a very trying probation; but gradually Mr. Gazdar obtained a footing in English practice both in London and the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster. In 1880 on his chief taking silk Mr. Gazdar had to decide between giving himself up entirely to London or migrating to Lancashire, which hitherto he had found the more profitable field of labour. He chose the former course, and ever after he came to this decision, his business in the metropolis went on increasing until at last he commanded a fair average practice for his years, and far larger than a native of India, without a single friend in either branch of the law, when he first started on his adventurous career, had any right to expect. But 22 years of incessant application to his profession in an alien country has forced on Mr. Gazdar the necessity of taking a change for some short period.

GALA DAY AT THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MILL.

WEDNESDAY last being the Dussera Holiday, the workmen employed in the above mill held a festival. The mill compound was adorned with bunting, flags of various colours, and garlands of flowers, which were profusely hung all over the premises. At the request of Mr. Damodhur Nathoobhai, the manager of the mill, the chairman of the board of directors of the mill company, Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, together with Messrs. Vassunjee Nandjee, Damodhur Soonderdass Jadowjee, Dewjee Ramjee, Kanjee Doongersey Dalal, J. W. Seager, Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, and several others attended the mills. These gentlemen, together with the other guests of the evening, were shown over the mills by the manager, when they expressed their surprise and admiration at the manner, in which the different departments were decorated. On their return from the mill inspection they were decorated with garlands of flowers by the manager, and each presented with a nosegay, pan-leaves, and betel-nuts. The head jobbers of each department then came forward with their men and presented the agents and the mill manager with flowers and fruit which gifts were cordially accepted, and the workmen gave three cheers, wishing them long life and prosperity. The head clerk of the mill, Mr. Narbadashunker, read an address on behalf of the mill officials, clerks, and workmen thanking the agents and directors for their liberality in granting a bonus to the manager, engineer, clerks, and a suit of clothes to each mill-hand, made of khaki drill, as also for the encouragement and aid they had given to the mill manager in starting a provident fund which provides for workmen and their relatives who suffer from accidents at the mill. The chairman, Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, replied to the address in an appropriate and expressive manner, praising the manager, Mr. Damodhur, for the manner in which he had conducted the working of the mill. He also exhorted the workmen to exert themselves so as to obtain a bonus next year as well. He also said that the profitable working of any concern depended principally on the unity amongst the heads of the department and their subordinates; and he hoped to see all concerned in the working of the mill, putting their shoulders to the wheel so as to work the mill at a profit. The entertainment terminated with loud cheers from the workmen, the band playing the National Anthem.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

A COWARDLY and brutal assault was committed by a man, named Dadoo Babajee, on a woman, named Doorgee, at Pir Khan Lane, about 11 a.m., on Friday. It appears the man went to her house, and wanted her to go away with him. She had formerly resided with him, but left him about five months ago on account of ill-treatment. The woman refused to go, whereupon Dadoo left the premises threatening to "do for her" in the evening. He was as good as his word, for about 7-30 p.m. Dadoo met her in the street, and rushing at her aimed a blow at her chest, with a large sheath knife. The woman in defence seized hold of the knife with both her hands; but Dadoo, snatching the weapon from her, her hands were as a consequence frightfully cut from the firm hold she had of the blade. Dadoo then knocked her down and throwing himself upon her, was in the act of raising the knife to strike her again, when two Mahomedans, named Mullik Janoobhoy and Kyroo Dadabhoy, came to the unfortunate woman's rescue. One seized the would-be murderer's hands, while the other dragged him away from the woman. A policeman was then called, and Dadoo was at once taken into custody. Dadoo was then found to be very much under the influence of liquor, in consequence of which he was detained at the J. J. Hospital for the night. The woman had her injured hands dressed at the hospital, and then went home. It was fortunate for the woman that the two Mahomedans came to her rescue in time, or she would most probably have been murdered, Dadoo was so furious. The prisoner was on Saturday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, with attempting to murder Doorgee, but the case was postponed for hearing till to-day, to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played at Egutpoora last Thursday, being a public holiday, between the "Station" and the "Fitting Shops" which resulted in favor of the former by 60 runs.

THE STATION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
S. Burns b P. Burns	0	b Burns	64
R. Hayter b P. Burns.....	8	b Pearcey	25
H. Collett b P. Burns	10	b Pearcey	3
J. Edger b S. Pearcey	0	b G. Brown	9
W. Morris b P Burns	2	c and b Pearcey ...	0
Dr. Deane b S. Pearcey ...	4	b Pearcey	4
G. Osborne b S. Pearcey .	0	not out	6
B. Burt not out	2	b G. Brown	9
W. Whitehead b P Burns .	3	b G. Brown	2
A. Underdown c Sheldon b Pearcey	2	b P Burns.....	1
P. Hartley b Pearcey	0	b P Burns	0
		Extras	11
Total...	31	Total...	134

FITTING SHOPS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P. Burns b Collett	9	b Collett	6
R. Sheldon b Morris	8	b Collett	18
S. Pearcey b Morris	4	c D Deane, b Morris	3
R. Mayes b Collett	0	b Morris	1
C. Brookes b Collett	1	c Edge, b Morris, ...	0
C. Gidney, l-b-w	0	Retired	0
W. Phipps, not out	11	b Collett	7
H. Mayes c Edge, b Morris	0	st Collett, b Morris.	1
A. Mullen c R. Hayter, b Morris	1	b Collett	3
S. Braganza, b Morris.....	1	b Edge	1
J. Braganza b Morris.....	1	not out	20
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total...	41	Total...	65

VOLUNTEER PARADE STATE.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	1	1	1	3	...	24	31
B " ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	8
C " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
D " ...	...	1	...	...	5	...	11	17
E " ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	16	20
F " ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	14	19
G "	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
H } Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I } Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	21	28
K } Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
L } Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	58
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	29
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	6
Total...	2	5	4	4	26	1	180	222

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley; Major R. S. Brown; Capts. T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, R. A. Willis, and G. A. de Saone; Lieuts. W. Jefferies and R. A. A. Jenkins (1st Queen's R. West Surrey Volunteers) Second-Lieuts. H. R. H. Wilkinson and R. Snell.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 25.

10 p.m.	79·9

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

6 a.m...	76·4
10 a.m...	82·7
2 p.m...	85·4
4 p.m...	83·4

BANDORA.

October 19, 6 a,m... ...	70
" 20, 6 a.m...	69
" 21, 6 a.m...	70
" 22, 6 a.m...	69
" 23, 6 a.m...	69
" 24, 6 a.m...	68
" 25, 6 a.m...	67

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 20th October, 1890 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£14,939,000
Remitted from 1st April. 1890, to 18th Oct. 1890	8,630,200
Balance to be remitted from 19th Oct., 1890, to 31st March, 1891	6,308,800

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SHIP'S OFFICER.

THE chief officer of the MacIver Line s. s. Niagara, now in Karachi harbour, says the local *Phœnix*, had a very narrow escape from being drowned on the passage from Glasgow to this port. In the Bay of Biscay the vessel met with a heavy squall when the chief officer went on the forecastle head to secure the anchor and other gear so as to prevent the steamer getting adrift, and while he was thus engaged she shipped a heavy sea, from the force of which he was knocked down and only saved himself from further injury by having the presence of mind to lay hold of one of the side rails as he dropped. Before, however, he could regain his footing the steamer shipped another sea and a volume of water, dashing against him, he was forced to let go his hold of the rail and was washed overboard. Fortunately, however, he did not sustain any bodily injury, and being able to swim kept himself afloat. Captain Maconochie, who was on the bridge at the time, flung a life belt to him as he was being washed past the steamer, which he providentially managed to grasp. The engines were stopped, and within a few minutes a boat was lowered and proceeded towards the chief officer in charge of the third officer, Mr. Dean. The former was eventually rescued from a watery grave, but not without considerable difficulty, and danger being experienced by the boat's crew. Captain Maconochie was very calm and collected in giving the requisite orders, and all those under his command deserve credit for the alacrity they displayed in carrying them out. Mr. Dean has before now rendered service at this port when employed as a Pilot in rescuing the passengers of a boat which capsized off the harbour a few years ago during a heavy gale. The heavy seas that caused the chief officer to be washed overboard also struck the serang of the vessel and knocked him against the railings, smashing some of his ribs.

MADRAS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HUSSAR.—A young soldier, named Hald, belonging to the C. troop XXI. Hussars, while the Regiment was being exercised out last evening on outpost duty in the vicinity of Rochdale Park, the residence of Mr. C. Menackshaiyer, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore, met with an accident, which proved fatal to the unfortunate young man. It would appear that in the ground, which was traversed, there are some deep nullahs overgrown with weeds, and resembling in all respects other slushy parts, so that the difference is not easily discernible unless closely examined. The deceased seems to have ridden right into one of these deceitful nullahs and sank at once, and although efforts were made by a comrade to rescue the unfortunate man, they proved of no avail. His body was dragged out of the nullah a corpse about fifteen minutes afterwards, and conveyed to the South Station Hospital. An enquiry was held by the Military authorities, touching the accident, at the Orderly Room. The remains of the deceased soldier will be interred at the Oossoor Road Cemetery with Military honors. The deceased was a promising young man, with about six year's service, and was respectably connected.—*Bangalore Post.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons' Captain Chas. Sams, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmugoa with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolkow, 639 tons, Captain W. McAdam, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 458 chests opium, 215 horses, and 90 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed on last Saturday for Kathiawar Coast, Karachi, and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr Ali Akbar, Mr. Ebrahim Latiff, wife and child, and 70 deck.

THE steam-ship Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Glasgow via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Thompson and two children, Miss Hudson, Captain and Mrs Billinge and child, and Mr. Brackenberry. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Wadley, Miss Langley, Miss Humphrey, Mr D. Jamsetjee, Mr A J Chew, Mr Pestonjee Coverjee, wife and five children, Mrs Holland and 72 deck. She sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lady Elliott, Mr and Mrs Butler, Mr and Mrs Brier, Mr Duffey, Mrs Andrews, Mr D Stewart, Mr Oxley, Mr W Jelli, Mr Townsend, and 66 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Forbes.	1595	Whyte	B	F Muir & Co.
" Henry Bolckow ...	639	McAdam.....	C	B & P S N Co.
" City of Perth	2695	Swan.....	D	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Barawa	235	Nacoda.....	M	Allana Munji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Nizam	1615	Gadd	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Devonshire .	1512	Purvis	6	T Morrison.
" Imperatrix .	2440	Eggar	7	A H Lloyds S N Co.
" Lancashire..	2507	Harris	10	K Nixon & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 do. do. dhoties.
5 cases coloured prints.
5 do. white ground prints.
5 do. do. shirtings.
3 do. do. Jacconets.
1 pleasure boat for 4 persons with sails and oars 16 feet long by 4 feet broad.
27 boxes maccaroni.
19 cases quarts Pilsener beer.
5 „ pints, double.
10 „ quarts German champagne.
23 „ „ „ portwine.
28 „ „ „ sherry.
2 „ 40 dozen white and yellow singlets.
1 case 540 tins, each 100 cigarettes.
4 sets brass mounted single harness.
A lot of books in chemistry, mathematics, engineering, astronomy, trignometry and science.
On account and at the risk of Rehimtoola Jatha and Co.
1 case 30 dozen glass vases.
On account of the concerned—
57 cwts hand spelter.
On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Bhajibhoy, ex s. s. Hispania—
B 3255—1-30—39 bundles gas tubes.
„ 1-32—33 „ „
On account and at the risk of Remtoola Jaitha and Co—
A lot of plated ware, consisting of biscuit boxes, butter coolers, sardine boxes, marmalade pots, double jelly pots, breakfast cruets, tea pots, waiters and wire meatsafes.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Moti Jugjeevun.
K L—1933—P—24 F 2 silk embroidered gauze.
12 striped silk gauze.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome office-shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 handsome mail-phaeton.
1 new round shaped victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome Europe-built landau for a single horse, in very good order.
The property of J. L. KERSTEN, Esq.—
1 mahogany painted light dog-cart, in good order.
1 strong built-victoria, with a powerful grey Arab horse, and brass-mounted harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, valuable and handsome drawing room furniture, 6, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, single, double and four light hanging argand lamps, Bohemian glass flower baskets, rich Brussels carpets, globe lamps, large size pier glasses, glass door, almyrahs, wallshades, &c.
Property on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Robert Brown, Plumber, the whole of his stock consisting of lathes, tools, earthen, iron and leads pipes, cocks and fittings, platform scale, gas light machines, iron safe, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON NOWROJEE HILL.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th inst., at 11 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Krishna Futia and Co, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Chimnajee Ragoojee and Dayaram Ragoojee Purdesni, Koolebar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1889, the following properties :—

Lot 1.—All that price of fuzundaree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of First Nowrojee Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 50 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or there abouts, formerly assessed under No. 65 and now under street No. 48, 5/1, and B Ward No. 3909, and bounded on the east by the First Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west formerly by the house of Matadeen Jemadar, and now by the house of Boree, on the north formerly by the house of Jeewan Padmanjee and now by the house of the mortgagors, and on the south formerly by the house of Bhiwa Bashoti Coleo and now by the house of Knoja.

Lot 2.—All that piece of fuzandaree ground of which Manockji Merwanji is the fazundar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowroji Hill, on the east side of Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 138 and three-ninths square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed under Nos. 4 and 5, now under B ward No. 3700, and Street Nos. 773 and 777, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Manock Coly, on the west by the public road called Jail Road, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shreedhur Govindnathji Maharaj, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the property of Dhurma Colee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat" Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate mahogany square pianofort by Scheidmayer and Sohne, Stuttgart improved by C. Marcks and Co. a solid brass, Paris time peice with five light candlebras to match, a handsome strong mahogany colored dogcart with lamps, a handsome light victoria, a strong grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of J. L. KERSTEN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS, AND NOVELTIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Hornby, Row, next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co. on Saturdays, the 8th and 15th November, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jones and Co., closing their business, consisting of a handsome selection of a variety of toys, fancy goods, and novelties of every kind and description too numerous to specify. A grand opportunity for dealers and large buyers. Just the articles for the approaching 'Xmas season. Schools and others intending to have 'Xmas trees, &c., should not loose this chance.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. J. B. HARGRAVE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 55, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome old blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts (all specially made to order), best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, gas chandelier, one mahogany cottage piano in very good order by "Steilfamaier" first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, an English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of SILAS E. SASSOON, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office and opposite Messrs. Menerjee, Johnstone & Co. Auctioneers, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship specially made to order by Mr. Jamsedji Nowrosjee Cabinet-maker, for the Diwalli Holidays, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the PEOPLE of INDIA S. & M. Co. Ld. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Liquidators of the People of India S. & M. Co. Ld., in Liquidation, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Chinchpoogly, the whole of the valuable leasehold land of the above Company, containing by admeasurement 15,000 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tank, buildings, engines, boilers and all other machinery standing thereon, and the stores and spare machinery, and household furniture and safe, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the Liquidators, No. 111, Meadows Street, or at the rooms of the undersigned.
Inspection of the property can be had on application to the liquidators or to the undersigned.
The above land is leased for (99) ninety-nine years, and is subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 900.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

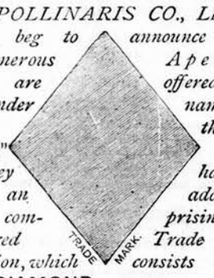
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, com- Registered of selection, which  *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a*

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF PEARLS, SILK & EMBROIDERED PIECE GOODS, UTENSILS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Manekchand Kapurchand and *in re* Ali bin Abdulla, an insolvent—consisting of a small bundle of Pearls.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—copper and brass utensils.
Also by order and on account of the concerned
Silk piece goods, consisting of pauplin silk, embroidered silk, gauze velvet, flowered silk, &c.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI AT NASIK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by the spot, that is, at Deolali, by Public Auction in two lots the undermentioned properties at 3 and 4-30 o'clock p.m; respectively on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1890, under instructions from Bai Veerbaiji, the widow and executrix and Mr. Kaikhusroo Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, son and executor of Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, deceased, and on account and risk of Edulji Mancherji Vachha, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of July, 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground situate at Deolali, Sub-district Nasik, with messuage, tenements, outhouses, garden, &c., at Nasik district, admeasuring 2 acres and registered under No. 292 and bounded on the east by No. 274 on the south by canal, and No. 286, on the west by canal and No. 290, and on the north by Nos. 290 and 291, which said property was purchased by the said Edulji Mancherji Vachha from Mr. F. A. Balkly for Rs. 5,000 on the 9th September 1870.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Deolali in the Nasik district, with messuage, tenements, houses, outhouses, &c., thereon built and standing which said property is purchased by the said Edulji Mancherji Vachha, from Messrs. Vanmalee Jeowa and Co., relating which there are no title-deeds having been made yet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustam, Attornies, High Court, at their office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.

A FURTHER and heavier drop in the price of Silver took place in London and New York yesterday, say of 1d. per oz. at 48½d., and 2¼ cents at 105 (Exchange being half a cent lower at 4·86), respectively. Rupee Securities in London fell 1½ per cent. in Fours, and 1⅝ in 4½ per cents, at £78½ for the former, and £81½ for the latter. Consols were unaltered at 94⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan at 105¼. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6¼d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 93¼, Exchange on London still ruled at fcs. 25·28.

To-day's telegrams advise no further change in the value of Silver in London; but Rupee Paper was ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and ½ in 4½ per cents at £77⅞ and £80⅜, respectively. In New York the metal was one cent lower at 104, with Exchange the same as on Friday. Consols in London were unaltered, and also Indian Sterling Loan. The buying rate for 30 days' sight Bills on India was put down ⅛d., say to 1s. 6d. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced to 4½ per cent.

Bombay Linseed, to arrive, was 3d. per quarter lower, yesterday, at 43s. 6d.; the spot price being unchanged at the same rate, ex-quay. Quotations for Wheat came as before. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was less, by 50,000 quarters than the previous Friday's estimate, at 1,600,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. The price of Mid-Americans remained at 5 11-16d., and East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 19-32d. for this month's deliveries, and 5 17-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were heavy at 56,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. The Liverpool Market remained quiet in tone to-day, and a decline 1-16 was established in the price of ready Mid.-American, at 5⅜d. per lb., while Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, excepting the most distant. Surats were unchanged; but at Havre "Good" Oomra and "Fine" Broach were both a franc lower, at fcs. 53½ and 64½, respectively. The Liverpool Sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 East Indian. The Imports were 24,000 bales.

The weekly Cotton statistics wired from Liverpool yesterday show rather less business to have been passing than in the previous week, the total Sales having been 4,000 baless less, at 47,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales smaller, at 67,000 bales. The Imports were 42,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 125,000 bales. The total Stock had become heavier, by 51,000 bales, and as against supplies on the spot in the two previous years at the same time, showed yesterday an excess of 90,000 bales and 260,000 bales, respectively. The Stock of Surats had increased during the week by 19,000 bales, say to 227,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a further increase of a quarter of a million bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below for comparison showing an increase in the total supply of 287,000 bales as against last year, and 585,000 bales compared with the year before, the excess in East Indian Cotton being 141,000 bales and 252,000 bales, respectively. The price of spot Mid.-American receded 1-16d. during the week, and a decline of 3-64d. was established in Arrivals; the value of ready Cotton having yesterday been 1-16d. less than at the same time last year, and 3-16d. below that ruling in 1888.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, say to 10 3-16 cents, while January Futures were 10 points lower, at 9·96 cents. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 51,000 bales, making the week's arrivals about the same as last year's for the corresponding week, but much in excess of those for 1888; the total figures since the opening of the new season now showing an increase of 136,000 bales compared with last year's and of 461,000 bales as against those in 1888. The quantity in sight yesterday was 1,980,000 bales, compared with 1,630,000 bales a week ago. To-day's message from New York reports a further decline of 1-16 cent. in spot Mid-Uplands, at 10⅛ cents., and of 3 points in Futures for January, at 9·93 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 49,000 bales, going against 45,000 bales last year, and the same quantity the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	316,000	315,000	274,000
„ exports to U. K.	134,000	190,000	102,000
„ „ Continent	51,000	73,000	62,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,733,000	1,603,000	1,278,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	875,000	889,000	839,000
„ „ to Continent do.	335,000	321,000	239,000
„ Stock in the Ports	542,000	530,000	577,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,100,000	1,812,530	1,515,169
„ „ Surats	401,000	260,230	148,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	513,000	422,850	252,910
„ London	29,000	18,000	8,000
American afloat	290,000	256,000	170,000
East Indian „	15,000	17,000	10,000
Total	847,000	713,850	440,910
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 11-16	5¼	5⅜
„ Good Dhollera	4 5-16	4 9-16	4 13-16
Difference	1¼d.	1 3-16	1 1-16d.

The tone of our local Cotton Market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged; but business continues on a small scale, and is confined to purchases of ready old stuff by local spinners. To-day's transactions have aggregated under 1,000 bales, of which half were in Julgaum at Rs. 178; the balance being made up of Pachora, at Rs. 165; Bengal, at Rs. 140; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195; and Joria, at Rs. 168. There has been little or no enquiry for contracts in the new crop.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent only for export; but the feeling is still firm, and previous prices are maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Much more, on the other hand, has been doing in this market, especially in Linseed, the price of which has been put up one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., in a firm market, but with other quotations quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,895	bales.
Wheat	20,589	cwt.
Linseed	5,476	„
Gingelly	1,220	„
Poppyseed	1,040	„
Groundnuts	709	„
Castorseed	1,347	„

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. Sellers are holding for about 6d. per ton more, but there are not many buyers, and nothing fresh has transpired to-day in the way of business.

EXCHANGE responding to the further smart decline on Silver above reported opened weak at a decline of at least ⅛d., and some transactions took place between Banks at 1s. 6⅞d. for Demand; but as Calcutta was reported to be 1s. 6d. for Telegraphic, our rate weakened and became 1s. 6 5-16d. for ready, 1s. 6⅞ for November, 1s. 6 7-16 for December, and 1s. 6 9-16d. for January delivery, the market closing, however, steady, and at a recovery of 1-16d., at our quotations. Forward Mercantile Bills have been placed to a small extent at 1s. 7d., for January delivery. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6⅞d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 17-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 6 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·97½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in sympathy with the much lower quotations from the other side has declined to the extent of 3-16 per cent. for Money, and ⅛ per cent. for Account. Fours for cash closed at 102 15-16, while for the coming settlement, and the November account, 102⅞ and 102⅞ have respectively become the rates. 106 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. M. N. Banajee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—Oct 5, at Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh, wife of Maj H L Mackenzie, late R A (Bengal), of a daughter.
SPRY—Oct 3, at Cheltenham, wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Bombay Civil Service (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRINTON—RENDEL—Oct 8, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W, Roland Danvers Brinton, M D, of Queen's-gate-terrace, S W, son of late William Brinton, M D, F R S, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, to Helen Constance, daughter of Sir A M Rendel, K C I E.
BROWN—COLDSTREAM—Oct 4, at St Andrew's Free Church, Edinburgh, Tuo nui Wistar Brown, of Philadelphia, U S A, to Margaret Muir, daughter of William Coldstream, Bengal Civil Service.
CROSSE—WOOD—Oct 3, at St Jude's, S Kensington, Thomas Warren, son of late Edmund Crosse, of Fair-field, Harrow Weald, to Cecilia, daughter of late Maj J A Wood, 2nd Madras Europeans.
FITZ-MAURICE—JACOB—Oct 4, at St James's, Norlands, W, Robert Bruce Fitz-Maurice, son of Col G Fitz-Maurice, late Madras Army, of Denmark-hill, Wimbledon, to Edith Jacob, daughter of William Jacob, of Norland-square, Holland Park, W.
McLAREN—KANE—Oct 7, at the parish church, Stoke-next-Guildford, Kenneth McLaren, M B, Lond, of Cardiff, son of late John Wingate McLaren, of Addison-road, Kensington, to Edith Maria, daughter of Deputy-Inspr Genl, Matthew Kane, M D, Madras Army (Retired List).

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—Sept 25, at Richmond, Surrey, Caroline, wife of Hon C J D Arbuthnott, Maj (Bengal) Retired List.
BOGGS—Oct 5, in Paris, Alexander Boggs, formerly Surgeon, Madras Army, aged 67.
CAMPBELL—Oct 1, at Borough villas, Weymouth, Maj G Campbell, late 77th and 65th Regts, son of late Genl G Campbell, C B, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.
COOKE—Oct 7, at Tresco, Denzil-avenue, Southampton, Mrs G C Cocke, widow of Maj T Cooke, late Bengal Army, aged 65.
LLOYD-HARRIES—Sept 25, at Llandrindod Wells, Col E P Lloyd-Harries, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Edward Pryse Lloyd, of Glansevin, in the county of Carmarthenshire, aged 66.
RICH—Aug 29, at Clifford House, Phœnix, Mauritius, George Elsey, son of Joseph Rich, of Bombay, aged 22.
RUDD—Oct 5, at Birkenhead, Capt C T Rudd, Madras Retired List, aged 72.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANG—October 25, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Basil Lang, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

DEATH.

BANAJEE—October 24, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, aged 53.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GURDON—October 17, at Nowgong, the wife of Lieut. P. R. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNLIFFE—GILLMORE—October 21, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Revd A N W Spens, Chaplain, Foster Kinloch, second surviving son of the late David Cunliffe, Bengal Civil Service, to Adela, second daughter of Horatio Gillmore, late Captain, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and formerly of the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs.)
SMITH—DEVITTE—October 10, at Christ Church, Steamer Point, Aden, Arthur H Smith, Commissariat Transport Department, to Louisa Ada Isabella, daughter of Captain Devitte, Public Works Department, Assistant Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

DEATHS.

KEENE—October 13, at Loralai, Georgiana Susan, wife of Captain A Keene, D S O, Royal Artillery.
STEWART—October 22, at Dulce Domum, 3 Budge Budge Road, the infant daughter of Thomas and Louisa Stewart, aged 7 days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AN OLD SHAREHOLDER."—Can you not bring your suggestion directly to the notice of the shareholders?

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1890.

THE order for the 60th to give in their magazine rifles and take Martini-Henrys instead, will come like a surprise to most people; and though it is a step that cannot have been taken without thought, we trust the abandonment of the new arm has not been premature. The magazine rifle was introduced largely in deference to popular opinion, which has always been inclined to believe that because Continental nations have large conscript armies they must know best about all matters connected with military weapons. Consequently the Enfield Martini of ·4 bore was put aside after a lakh of them had been made, and a magazine rifle substituted. Although we must admit that the repeating principle was introduced under a certain amount of outward pressure, yet the pattern was adopted after careful consideration and endless experiment, and has resulted in as good a magazine rifle as any in Europe, if not better. Magazine rifles generally may be divided into three classes, having either a "stock magazine," a "fore-end magazine," or a "detachable lateral magazine." Of the first the Spencer rifle is an example; of the second we will take the Mauser as an illustration, and of the third, both the Mannlicher and the Enfield are worth considering. In the Spencer rifle seven cartridges are contained in the butt pressed up into position by a spiral spring which are forced into the chamber one after another by the action of opening and closing the breech. The great defects of this system are that the points of the bullet get flattened by pressure against the base of the cartridge in front, and the same pressure is likely to cause a premature explosion of the cap. To remedy these faults as far as possible, the Spencer cartridge is a rim-fire instead of a central fire, *i. e.*, instead of a centre cap and anvil, detonating composition is pressed into the rim of the cartridge. The bullet also has a flat point so as to take a straight bearing on the cartridge in front of it. Rimfire cartridges are not so reliable, however, because there is always a chance that the fulminate has been unequally distributed, and that the striker may fall where the quantity is insufficient to explode the powder, causing a miss fire, while the ballistic of flat-nosed bullets are inferior to those of bullets with pointed noses.

The Mauser rifle carries its magazine in the fore-end, or that part of the stock which is beneath the barrel, and the weapon in question, though liable to the faults of the Spencer type and also to the varying balance due to a constant alteration of the centre of gravity as the magazine empties, has the merit of great simplicity of working. No repeating rifle works with the ease, simplicity, and certainty of the Mauser. This may be a heresy, but it is none the less a fact. The breech action of the Mauser, like that of all Continental rifles, is on the bolt system, but the half turn which is given to the lever handle in opening the breech works a smooth and powerful screw which would extract any cartridge, however tightly jammed, unless the base tore off, and the next cartridge comes into position with a smoothness and certainty that is found in no other type. There is nothing to get out of order, no delicate mechanism to be affected by dust or dirt, and no hard bearing of the various parts. The faults mentioned above are, however, sufficient to condemn it as a military weapon, although it can be used as a single loader if required; and the Germans themselves have begun to adopt the Austrian Mannlicher. This is a magazine rifle pure and simple, being only available as such and unfit for use as a single loader even on an emergency (a serious failing), though it otherwise embodies all the latest developments. Its magazine contains five cartridges only, resting on their sides, so that neither point nor cap is liable to damage. The cartridges, which are carried in a thin metal envelope which grasps their bases only, are placed from above into the magazine, which is then closed. As the rifle is fired, the action is opened and closed after each shot, with the result that as each empty shell is ejected, a fresh cartridge rises into position, and is pushed into the chamber as the breech action is closed. When the magazine is empty, a fresh lot of five cartridges is pressed down into the magazine, the metal holder of the first batch falling out through an opening below. The *Pioneer*, however, three days ago pointed out a very serious fault in this rifle, which goes far to counterbalance its otherwise valuable properties. It stated that when the thin metal holders in which each batch of five cartridges is carried becomes at all dented, as it is very liable to become when carried by a soldier who has to lie down and crawl for a considerable distance during the attack it does not act properly when placed in the magazine, but is liable to jerk up and scatter the cartridges still unfired on the ground. This is a very serious fault, and one that makes us more than ever thankful that in the Enfield magazine rifle adopted by England there is no thin metal capsule to play us false. The magazine of the Enfield (adapted from the Lee) fits in below the body of the rifle, and can either be filled before it is fitted, or while *in situ*. In the latter case the cartridges are pressed in through the body of the rifle from above. In either case the cartridges have to be filled in singly, being held in position by a catch as soon as they enter the magazine. They rest on a thin plate, under which is a spring which presses all the cartridges upwards, so that they pass into position when the breech is opened and closed, much as in the Mannlicher. Each soldier carries two magazines—one attached by a fine chain to the stock, the other carried on the belt in a pouch. The former is placed in position first, the latter being kept ready filled. The rifle, which can be used as a single-loader, even when the magazine is full, is supposed to be so used until the necessity arises for more rapid firing. The magazine action is instantly brought into play by pressing the stud; and when the magazine is empty it is detached, and allowed to hang by the chain, the second one being placed in position if necessary; or the first magazine can be filled again if time allows, and held in reserve, the weapon being used as a single-loader until the magazine is required again. It is a very good weapon of its type, though, of course, it has several defects. It would have been far better to have left the exterior dimensions of the old rifle, as has been done in the mark VI. Martini, for the shooting of the latter is superior, though using the same ammunition. The breech action is more easily fouled with dirt than that of the Martini-Henry—a great consideration in service, and there are other minor details that might be improved. This is no reason, however, for condemning the weapon as a whole and withdrawing it from use—for re-arming a regiment which already possesses the magazine rifle with Martini-Henrys. Possibly, some further explanations may be forthcoming as to the reasons for this step, and these may give the matter a different aspect, but, as it stands now, the telegram points to a general failure of the magazine rifle and its probable withdrawal from service. What is to follow, no one can tell; but it is strange to note that while Germany seems uneasy about her type of magazine rifle, and after two costly changes is now turning doubtfully towards the Mannlicher as a possible solution of the difficulty, Russia, hitherto, the relentless opponent of the repeater—Russia, which has stood fast by its single loader through a hail of adverse criticism—is veering round to the popular, side and has ordered a lakh of repeating rifles. A hundred thousand rifles is a mere drop in the ocean to that vast army whose armoury requires millions to replenish it, but it shows the way the wind blows. The truth is that a repeater of some kind is a necessity in modern war, and must be accepted as such. The great objection urged against it, *viz.*, that it will tend to a great waste of ammunition, so that battalions in the field cannot be kept supplied with the necessary cartridges, is utterly false, except as regards the Mannlicher.

With every other form, the time taken to refill the magazine compensates for the time gained in firing it, so that the number of rounds per hour fired from an English Enfield magazine rifle is no greater than the number fired from the Martini-Henry. With the Mannlicher the time taken in reloading the magazine is very small, thanks to the thin metal capsule in which each batch of five is carried; but this is an argument against the Mannlicher type only, not against all magazine rifles. The popular idea of a repeater seems to be a sort of revolver which fires as often as the trigger is pulled until the magazine is empty; but this is far from being the case. The rifle has to be lowered from the firing to the ready position; the breech has to be opened (thereby ejecting the fired case) and closed, when the rifle is brought to the firing position again and fired. The time saved is that usually spent in taking a fresh rifle out of the pouch, with all the fumbling consequent on the excitement of a fierce action, and placing it in the chamber of a rifle. In resisting a rush, as of Arabs or Ghazis, the second or two thus gained is an immense advantage and might often change the fortunes of the fight, especially when men are trained to fire from the ready position, as can so easily be done against a charging enemy only a couple of hundred yards away. This rapidity of fire for a few rounds would possibly have saved the 24th at Isandlana, and would have been invaluable at Maiwand and on many other occasions during the Afghan War, while to a sentry it may make all the difference between life and death when suddenly surprised on his post. We are not inclined to favour the new weapon merely because it is new, or to believe that Continental nations must necessarily be right in everything they invent. On the contrary, the national self-depreciation that leads us to think an invention inferior because it is English is a sign of degeneracy. It cannot be denied, however, that a magazine rifle is a great advance in military small arms over anything yet invented, and we regret to see its failure reported.

THE failures of the triangular negotiations relating to the delimitation of the Italian Protectorate on the Red Sea, which have been going on at Naples between Lord Dufferin, Signor Crispi, and Sir Evelyn Baring, as representing the Egyptian Government, may be regretted, but they are not greatly to be wondered at, considering the difficulties of the problem that had to be solved. The claim to Kassala was the principal point under negotiation, and the negotiators seem to have been altogether unable to arrive at an agreement in regard thereto. The curious thing is that in discussing who should possess Kassala, the three diplomatists at Naples were dealing with a place that was in the possession of none of the Governments that they represent. On the map Kassala is in Egyptian territory, but like Khartoum itself it is in possession of the Dervishes, and in these circumstances it seems to have been thought proper to treat it as *res nullius*. Nothing like a full account of the negotiations has yet come to hand; all we know about the result is that they have failed, and that Signor Crispi has announced that their non-success will have no effect upon the excellent understanding that exists between England and Italy. That we might have confidently inferred from the fact that Lord Dufferin was representing English interests in the matter. English interests in connection with Kassala, however, are to a great extent the same as Egyptian interests, and whatever Egyptian interests may be Egypt

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MR. BALFOUR ON TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Balfour has gone on a tour in the west of Ireland.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE A FAILURE.

Considerable sensation has been caused at Aldershot, owing to the receipt of an order from the War Office to the effect that all regiments under orders to proceed abroad are to return their magazine rifles and be rearmed with the Martini-Henry instead.

The 60th Rifles, proceeding to India next month, are to be rearmed to-day with Martini-Henrys.

THE SULTAN OF VITU PREPARING FOR WAR.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 24.

The Sultan of Vitu has refused to give up the murderers of the Germans who effected a landing there some short time since, and is collecting his forces and making every preparation to fight.

HE DOCKS AND DOCKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Victoria and the Albert Dock Companies have given notice that on the 3rd of November they will terminate the existing agreement with the dockers, and intend to exclude the Union from the position of medium between the docks and dockers, and employ anybody, whether they be unionists or not.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CROFTER QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Dalkeith yesterday, deprecated emigration as a cure for the Crofter question, and condemned the idea of disestablishment of the Church, and said he was in favor of uniting the different sections of Presbyterianism.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct 24.

The Treasury to-day purchased two hundred thousand ounces of silver at 104·98.

CAUSE OF THE FALL IN SILVER.

The cause of the great fall in silver in America is attributed to the liquidation of the speculative accounts of persons who bought in September expecting that the October purchases by the Treasury would cause a recovery to the prices ruling in August.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The competition for the Meakin Challenge Shield was continued to-day on the Poona ranges, when Condition No. 2, Target Practice, was carried out under the supervision of Captain Horrocks, the Adjutant of the Corps. As already stated, only three teams have entered for this handsome prize, *viz.*, the C Company, E Company, and L Company, the latter consisting of cadets. The practice executed, which is to vary every year, on this occasion, consisted of the "individual attack," with the following result, *viz.* :—E Company 156 points, L Company (cadets) 90 points, and C Company 75 points. No individual competitor in any team made more than eight bulls'-eyes, —24 points, the highest possible being 30. On Monday, Conditions III. and IV. of the Competition will be carried out at head-quarters, Condition III. being "manual and firing exercise as a squad," and No. IV. being "bayonet exercise as a squad." An officer of the regular army will act as judge. Points will also be added for "general bearing while under arms as a squad" and for "regular attendance at parade as a squad." The Consolation Stakes, which forms the last match on the programme, has been put off until after the annual inspection of the regiment, as the ranges from Tuesday will be taken up for the local matches of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN RACING PONIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, which invariably expresses sound views on racing matters, has exploded a bombshell in the pony racing world. It says that a great proportion of English and Australian ponies that had been running and recently landed in India are, from having run at race meetings, barred from running in India, and if the antecedents of these ponies are investigated a large number of them will have to be put on the default list. An enforcement of this rule cannot but benefit the Arab and country-bred pony racing.

AN AFGHAN MURDERER.

The Afghan, Abdulla Khan, who recently murdered his mother-in-law here and baffled the police, addresses a long letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Surat, detailing the circumstances that drove him to commit the crime; and expresses regret that he is not able to complete the act of vengeance, which included the murder of his wife and two men; and adds that when he accomplishes this, he will give himself up to the police.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS.

The operations of the Black Mountain Expedition, which has reached Oghi, are at a stand-still, owing to stress of weather.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 26.

An influential meeting of 500 Europeans and Native citizens of Hyderabad, presided over by the Collector, was held this evening in the Durbar-room to thank the Government and to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Udharam Mulchand on his nomination to the Legislative Council. An address was presented, to which the honorable gentleman replied in a few but apt words. Pan, attar, garlands, and roses being distributed, the meeting dispersed.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Oct. 26.

A mass meeting of native inhabitants of Poona was held this evening at Tulsibagh Temple, in the city, to adopt a strong memorial to Government against enacting any regulation affecting the religious feelings of the native community. About two thousand and five hundred persons were present; the greater portion of whom consisted of school-boys. A requisition convening the meeting had been signed by several well-known and influential natives, including few Sirdars of the Deccan. The Mahopadhyaya Ramshasthri Apte was voted to the chair, but he was quite unable to keep the large assembly under his control, and towards the end very considerable confusion prevailed, the schoolboys being uproarious. Mr. Balasaheb Natu, who acted as secretary to the meeting, having explained the object for which they had met, the chairman briefly addressed the assembly, in which he said that the Hindu Shastras contained sufficiently definite instruction to effect any social reforms which may be found to be necessary, and he strongly deprecated any interference with their social customs by legislation. Professor Balgungadhur Tilak, of the Fergusson College, then read and explained the nine proposals of Mr. Malabari regarding raising the age of consent, &c., and passed an adverse criticism on each of them *seriatim*. He also referred to the meetings recently held in Bombay and Poona, under the auspices of several social reform committees, and observed that the resolutions adopted at those meetings did not truly represent the feelings and views of any large section of the native community, but that they were the outcome of a few individuals chiefly interested in the movement.

Rao Bahadur Joglekar next read a draft memorial proposed to be submitted to the Government. The concluding paragraph of that memorial set out that the members of the National Social Congress, held at Bombay last year, were not their accredited leaders in the matter of reforms. He then suggested that the proposals adopted at that Congress meeting had not the sanction of the general community. Several members of the Social Reform Association wished to explain and vindicate their action with reference to the reforms agreed upon at the Congress, but they were ruled out of order, and were not given an opportunity to speak against the present memorial.

The chairman announced that the memorial was adopted, and dissolved the meeting.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

An immensely crowded meeting of above five thousand respectable Hindu gentlemen was held to-day at the Tulshibaug temple, Mahamahopadhyaya Ramashastri presiding, when a draft memorial protesting against the age of consent movement and Mr. Malabari's proposal generally was read and is being largely signed; and the memorial distinctly disavows the assumed leadership of so-called reformers and the social conference to represent the people in social matters.

THE PORBANDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDER, Oct. 26.

The case in which Edwin Veveross was deported by the Administrator, Mr. Pandit, on appeal to Government, was quashed and cancelled; and Veveross is allowed to return to his family in Porbandar.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16.
2½ per cent. Consols	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	93½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. "	81¼
Bar Silver	48⅛
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	125,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	513,000	"
" " Surats	227,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	29,000	"

DEATH OF MR. MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE.

We regret to record the death, on Saturday morning last, of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, a prominent Parsee citizen and a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee. He received his education in the Elphinstone Institution, and as a loyal Elphinstonian he took in 1860 an important part in the success of the Mountstuart Elphinstone memorial, of which he was appointed a secretary, and in connection with which scholarships are annually awarded in the Marathi, Gujeratee, and Parsee Girls' schools. In 1862 Mr. Muncherjee joined as a partner the firm of Messrs. Manockjee and Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama, which traded successfully for some years, but came to grief during the share mania times. He was a director on the board of the Victoria Steam Navigation Company, the East India Bank, and other joint-stock concerns, and was also secretary to the Frere Land Reclamation Company. For seventeen years, from 1873 to May last, he performed the duties of secretary to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, the affairs of which he frequently tided over difficulties. Five years ago Mr. Muncherjee started the City of Bombay Mills, of which his firm were the agents ever since. He was a member of the Factory Commission appointed by Government in June, 1884, to enquire into the working of the Factory Act. The deceased gentleman will be remembered for the warm interest he took in the civic affairs of this city He was a member of the Municipal Corporation from its birth, and was in later years an intelligent member of the Town Council and of the Standing Committee. The success of the Ollivant memorial, lately raised in Bombay, was largely due to his personal exertions. He was an honorary secretary of the Lepers' Hospital for which funds are now being collected. Many years ago, Government were pleased to appoint Mr. Muncherjee a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. As a shrewd man of business, possessing much sound common-sense, deep insight, and large practical experience in the discussion of public questions, the city sustains an appreciable loss in the death of Mr. Muncherjee. To his personal friends he was a valued companion, always remarkable for his obliging and courteous disposition, united with the best traits of a warm and genial good nature. The share bazaar was closed on Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Great excitement has been caused in political circles by the news of the reported flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. That they have not put in an appearance at the Tipperary Court House to-day is absolutely certain, but at the time of writing there has been no actual confirmation of the statement that they have started for America. This fresh and wholly unexpected development, if it turns out to be true in all its particulars, is likely to put every other topic in the shade for some time. It becomes an interesting question whether the fugitives could be extradited, and whether, if they could, the British Government would think it worth while to apply to the American authorities to help them in the matter. Recent events seem to show that it might be advisable for this country not to run the risk of a rebuff at the hands of the Washington Cabinet.

All political interest this week has been practically centred on Ireland. Mr. Parnell's unexplained absence from the meeting of his party, held a few days ago in Dublin, is much commented upon. There is a revival of the rumours of serious dissensions in the Parnellite camp, and it is surmised in some quarters that Mr. Parnell stayed away from the gathering he had himself summoned on account of this disagreement. We are told that he disapproves of the methods exalted by the Dillons, the O'Briens, and the Harringtons, but how does this square with the description of Mr. Parnell's views given in such emphatic and unqualified terms by one of the more prominent of his supporters the other day? The remarkable note in this evening's *Pall Mall*, declaring that it is "sick of these antics at Tipperary" and denouncing the "ridiculous wrangling that has all along made the court resemble a public competition of scolds," represents the opinions of many of Mr. Gladstone's followers, some of whom also think that Mr. Morley is rather carried away by his feelings. For instance, at Swindon, the other night, he said:—"Suppose you had here or in any other industrial centre in England a riot in connexion with a strike; suppose the rioters were dispersed by an armed force, accompanied by a magistrate; is there a magistrate in England who, having discharged that duty, would afterward go and sit on the bench to hear charges against those very men?" At election time in England it is not even under the ballot an altogether unknown thing for mobs to be dispersed by force after the Riot Act has been read by the Mayor. I never heard of a provincial chief magistrate abstaining from trying cases arising out of such riots simply because he was called upon on the exercise of his duty to read the Riot Act.

Further proceedings in the extraordinary police-court case which recently came before the Westminster stipendiary, have not yet been taken. In the meantime, from a quarter favourable to Sir Thomas Freake light is thrown upon one incident of the affair that previously was obscure. Many persons have wondered how Sir Thomas, not apparently being a member of the St. George's Club, obtained access to Mr. Gibson's locker. It is now stated that Sir Thomas is a member of the well-known establishment in Hanover Square, and that his sole object in joining was to obtain possession of the lady's letters. A curious version, said to be the correct one, is given of what might be called the sword trick. "Gibson in handcuffs commenced to break the windows of his dungeon deep with his elbows. An old soldier-servant of Sir Thomas, who was in the Peninsula, the Crimea, the charge of Balaclava, or *something e wully well-know'n*"—this is delightfully vague—but who was not let into the secret, "hearing his master's windows being broken, tore down from the wall the trusty sword with which he had ridden into the valley of death" (or something equally well-known) "and mounted guard over the imprisoned Gibson." As to the at present mysterious allegation about a "forged codicil," this friendly writer believes that Sir Thomas Freake's father "settled nearly the whole of his fortune on his grandson." The father acquired his wealth by building operations in South Kensington, and his baronetcy by the gift of a site for an institution in which Royalty is largely interested, adjacent to the Albert Hall, the College of Music. He died in 1884, two years after being made a baronet. His son and successor, although a member of one of the best Conservative clubs, was unknown to fame until the other day, when he came so startlingly before the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghier, whose courtesy and hospitality have secured them many staunch friends in this country, left England on Sunday. They are, I believe, travelling slowly across the Continent, and will embark at Genoa in one of the Rubattino steamers. Mr. Gazdar, a prominent member of the Indian colony here, accompanies them. After an absence of upwards of twenty years, Mr. Gazdar returns to Bombay for change of air, but from what I learn he may probably remain in his native city. He will be missed in many circles here. He is not prominently connected with politics, English or Indian. His energies have been devoted to such practical and useful objects as the Northbrook Indian Society and the work so admirably superintended by the devoted lady on whom the mantle of Mary Carpenter has fallen.

I understand that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in his letter declining the Presidentship of the National Congress, states that the movement "which has taken a purely constitutional and loyal direction and which expresses through the Congress the legitimate hopes and requirements of the people," is one with which he "sincerely sympathises." He wishes continued success to the Congress and earnestly hopes that its labours may "more and more tend to the promotion of the prosperity of India and the happiness of its people." I am able to confirm the announcement made in my last letter that he was really only restrained from accepting the invitation sent to him by the Congress people by fear of compromising his father. Mr. Herbert Gladstone seems to "have ripened," very considerably, so far as your political questions are concerned, since he wrote an article for one of the reviews describing his impressions of India. I happened to meet a prominent Congresswalla the other day, and I asked him whether Mr. Henry Gladstone, the Calcutta merchant, shared his younger brother's views. The reply was, "We cannot say: he has never declared himself one way or the other."

Mr. Schwann, the only Radical M.P. of any note who appears to be visiting India this cold season, has changed his plans and will now travel in the Sutlej. As Mr. W. S. Caine and Mr. Yule go out in the same steamer, Mr. Schwann will be in congenial company. Mrs. Schwann, who takes some interest in Miss Manning's society, and who with her husband has subscribed liberally to the appeal recently made by the National Indian Association, will accompany the member for North Manchester.

The new split in the ranks of the Orientalists is becoming, or has become, so grave that the chances of an international congress in London next year are now considered by competent observers extremely remote. I told you some time ago how the quarrel arose. As delegate of what are known as the Paris founders Dr. Leitner set up claims which his colleagues as co-secretaries, Professor R. K. Douglas, Dr. Bullinger, and Mr. Hewett did not see their way to recognize. Matters at last became so unpleasant that Sir George Birdwood as vice-president felt bound to lay the facts before Sir Henry Rawlinson, the eminent honorary president, and Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, the president, pointing out that in consequence of Dr. Leitner's attitude the other secretaries could not work with him. Both Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir M. E. Grant Duff recommended that the parties should try to bring about a reconciliation. This advice was acted upon, but without resulting in the hoped-for *modus vivendi*. Seeing that the reestablishment of the old friendly relations was impossible Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir M. E. Grant Duff determined to wash their hands of the whole business and resigned their offices. Thereupon the vice-president, Sir G. Birdwood, together with Professor Douglas, Dr. Bullinger, and Mr. Hewett, convened a meeting, to be held at the British Museum on the 9th of October, to report the circumstances and to take the instructions of the organizing committee with reference to future action. I state the facts as I have been able to gather them. If they are incorrect in any particular, no doubt you will afford space for any correction that may be sent to you. To resume: an invitation was in due course sent to Dr. Leitner, who, as I am informed, without giving any notice to his *confreres*, called the meeting which took place at the German Athenæum on Monday last, under the presidency of Sir Lepel Griffin. I believe that the paragraph appearing in the next morning's issue of the *Times* was the first that Professor Douglas and the rest heard of Dr. Leitner's intentions. As he was invited to their meeting, they think a want of courtesy was shown in not informing them of the gathering at the German Athenæum. From the particulars furnished to the leading journal, we learn that among the foreign delegates present were Professor Jules Oppert (president of the French National Committee), Dr. Nordan, and that very distinguished scholar Professor Carl Abel, "who had come over," it is stated, "specially to represent the growing feeling among German Orientalists in favour of the London Congress of 1891." After some further particulars, a long list of names added to the committee was given. This was followed by the statement that Dr. G. R. Badenoch, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Professor C. Abel, and Mr. W. Fooks were appointed "to assist Dr. Leitner, the organizing secretary for the Congress of 1891." Nothing apparently was said about Professor Douglas, Dr. Bullinger, and Mr. Hewett. This meeting, as I have said, took place on Monday, at the German Athenæum, wherever that may be. On Thursday, the originally appointed committee and office-bearers met at the British Museum. The *Times* publishes an account of the proceedings, but makes no mention of a very strong passage-of-arms between two prominent Orientalists. The heated controversy ended, I understand, in one of the disputants being requested by a vote of the majority to withdraw. As he declined, there was some thought of appealing to the police on duty within the precincts of the Museum, but happily so extreme and undesirable a course was not adopted. The more simple step was taken of adjourning into another apartment, leaving Mr. X., as I may call him, in solitary grandeur. The business was then proceeded with, and the resolutions were passed almost unanimously. The German Athenæum meeting was voted quite irregular, the appointments then made were ignored, and the joint secretaries received instructions to prepare a full statement of the whole position, which is to be furnished to the press. If the one side is resolute, so is the other, and it remains to be seen what will be Dr. Leitner's next move. I have heard surprise expressed that the ex-Agent to the Governor-General in Central India should have presided over the assembly at the German Athenæum. Of course, Dr. Leitner is an old Punjab friend of Sir Lepel Griffin, and the successor of the latter in the proprietorship of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Sir Lepel Griffin would naturally be desirous of assisting a man with whom he has been so long acquainted by official and literary ties. It is possible that when he consented to take the chair he was not aware of all the circumstances. On the other hand, it may be that he has looked into the matter and thinks that Dr Leitner is right. The public in general will probably suspend their judgment in what has been described by an important North Country journal as an "unfortunate and not too dignified squabble," until they have heard both sides.

Reasonable sympathisers with the Salvation Army, who although they detest the methods of that singular organization, think it is better that a rough should beat a big drum than beat his wife, cannot approve of the manner in which the death of Mrs. Booth is being "boomed." This, to some of your readers, may seem a harsh expression, but I am afraid that no other word correctly describes the extravagant language we have read about the "Woman Bishop," as the *Pall Mall* absurdly described her, and the still more extravagant preparations for the funeral ceremony at the place rendered celebrated by Mr. Barnum's Show. Of course, it is only natural that those who knew the poor lady whose prolonged bodily sufferings must excite the compassion of all, should wish to do homage to her work, but to compare her to the Virgin Mary is what a free thinker might consider *trop fort*, and which many professors of Christianity would characterize by a much stronger term. Mr. Stead, as might be supposed, is one of the worst offenders, and not satisfied with eulogising the wife of General Booth in his much puffed magazine, which probably circulates largely among members of the Salvation Army, he has scattered his views about the deceased throughout the country by means of the provincial press. I hear that the late Editor of the Pall Mall has had a hand in the preparation of General Booth's book, which is to show the German Emperor, the British Government, the President of the United States, and the rulers of the civilized world generally how to settle the social problems that now cause some anxiety. I expect to hear some day that Mr. Stead has joined the Salvation Army with the rank of Field Marshal. His friends say that his great ambition was, and perhaps still is, to be a great missionary, a second St. Francis Xavier in fact. "General" Booth, who is almost as great a hero in Mr. Stead's eye as the despotic monarch of all the Russias, or the ex-Adjutant General, may possibly afford him an opportunity of realizing his aims. See what the future may have in store for India!

Sir William Hunter's third and concluding letter to the *Times* on the infant marriage question is a little disappointing. Most of his promised "remedies" had been previously mentioned by him in his previous communications; in fact, there seems to be hardly anything new except his proposal to fight the Hindoo ecclesiastical law. The *Times* backs up its "correspondent of high authority," and with a light heart informs the Indian Government that it "need not fear to undertake the task." By the way Sir W. W. Hunter is not a "high authority" on Madras names. It will not be forgotten that he called Mr. Eardley Norton Mr Eardley Wilmot in the *Times*, while on Tuesday he refers to Dr. Cornish as a Bombay man. The inaccuracy in the second case is somewhat important, as the writer found upon his blunder an argument to show the difference of opinions that exists amongst authorities, especially in your presidency.

Mr. Hall Caine, the dramatist who wanted to produce a play based on the life of Mahomet, but who has abandoned his project in deference to the opinion of Indian Mussulmans, has defended himself at some length in the columns of the *Speaker*. Mr. Hall Caine is a comparatively young man who has almost as suddenly as Mr. Rudyard Kipling sprung into fame as a successful writer of novels and plays. A few years ago he was contributing political articles to country newspapers. He is a strong politician I understand, and whenever he is in town an habitue of the National Liberal Club. Another member of that club is a still more celebrated novelist, George Meredith. A Conservative might say that a Liberal club is the proper place for writers of "fiction." A very interesting letter over the well-known signature "Geo. B." appears in yesterday's issue of the *Times*, questioning the wisdom of the outcry against the performance of M. Bornier's play of Mahomet in Paris. The writer asks, "What about the representation of the Almighty in the play of *Hasan and Hoosain?*" A Mahomedan would probably reply that in the performance of *Hasan and Hoosain* the actors are followers of the Prophet.

Suleman Namann Wad Gamr, Col. Donald Stewart's murderer, was killed on the 21st ult. in a successful skirmish near Abu Hamed, between the Arab auxiliary forces and the dervishes.

On the 7th inst. the officers of the British training squadron, now in Algiers harbour, were entertained at dinner by M. Tirman, the Governor-General, who proposed the health of Queen Victoria, the British Consul-General responding by giving the toast of the French Republic.

According to the *Petersburgskija Wiedomosti*, a Russian merchant, named Subkoff, has started for Kashgar, with the object of collecting information there and in the neighbouring countries as to what descriptions of cloth goods command the best sale there, and of establishing trade connections with the inhabitants.

A New York telegram announces that the Comte de Paris arrived there on Oct. 3, and was welcomed by a reception committee. An official of the Customs stated that the President had instructed him to offer the Comte every courtesy during his stay. The Comte, who declines to discuss French politics, has already received more invitations than he will be able to accept. On the 7th inst. the Comte was entertained at dinner at Washington by Gen. Schofield, who took a distinguished part in the Civil War. No toasts were proposed, nor were any speeches made.

A STRANGE STORY FROM INDORE.

"One who Knows" writes to us as follows:—As you have published in your issues of the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant the official version of the occurrences at Indore, I trust you will, out of justice and fairness to all the parties concerned, give the same publicity to the other side of the picture. It is alleged that Martand Shankar Kapse discovered some hidden treasure in 1832-33 at Tarana. Maharaja Tukoji Row, than whom a Prince more astute, wide-awake, and easy of approach can hardly be found, was then holding the reins of administration. The report of Kapse's discovery had reached him, but he dismissed it after a short inquiry as totally unworthy of belief, and to the end of his Highness's life in June, 1886, Kapse continued in the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his official powers and privileges.

In or about 1887, after the accession of the present Maharaja, Krishnarao Deo, the Naib Subha of Mahatpur, made a special inquiry into this same matter under orders from his Highness, but none of the witnesses in the subsequent proceedings, although they were present at the place and had knowledge of what was passing then, came forward; and Krishnarao reported to the Darbar that no offence could be proved, as there was no evidence forthcoming against Kapse. In 1888 Gangadhar Bhikaji, the Maharaja's Private Secretary, was again especially deputed by the Maharaja to procure evidence against Kapse. After an inquiry which lasted over nearly eleven months, Gangadhar sent in his report that, though witnesses could be got to speak about the discovery of a pot, no evidence could be obtained about the treasure in it.

Not satisfied with this report the Minister, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtane, advised a regular inquiry before a Criminal Court, and the Maharaja appointed a special Bench of Magistrates for the trial, consisting of Daji Malhar, Revenue Secretary, Keshavrao Dhonddeo, City Magistrate, and Nilkantrao, the Maharaja's Personal Secretary. They took down the evidence for the prosecution, and committed the case to the Sessions Court.

At the trial before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Gattikar, Mr. Kirloskar, Pleader, High Court, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta appeared for the accused. The trial lasted over ten days, and in the end Kapse was acquitted by the Sessions Judge on the 13th September, 1890, both upon facts and law.

The Indore Penal Code, it must be remarked, provides limitations within which certain offences can be prosecuted; and in the case of criminal misappropriation, which was the offence charged against Kapse, the prescribed limitation is six months from the date of the knowledge of the commission of the offence. The provision was without doubt advisedly inserted to protect poor people from being harassed and prosecuted as in the present case. It was held by Mr. Guttikar that whether the knowledge of the offence be held to date from Krishnarao's or Gangadhar's inquiry, in either case the prosecution was clearly out of time.

Within a few hours after the delivery of the Sessions Judge's judgment an order was received from the Sudder Court that the accused should not be liberated without bail, and Kapse was obliged, in spite of his complete acquittal by the Sessions Judge, to give four sureties for Rs. 10,000 for his personal attendance at any time afterwards when required.

It is here worthy of note that shortly after the delivery of the Sessions Judge's judgment, Daji Malhar, one of the Bench of Magistrates in the case, was sent away under displeasure to an outstation, and is now, it is said, under surveillance. Nilkantrao, another of the Magistrates, was summarily packed off into exile at Ujjein, in Scindia's territory. Mr. Guttikar and the Sudder Judges were invited into the Maharaja's presence, and before all present Mr. Guttikar was abused for his judgment and the Sudder Judges were exhorted not to behave like him. It was afterwards openly given out that Mr. Guttikar was dismissed the service, but the latest report is that he has been transferred to Nemad for the present.

On the 30th September, 1890, his Highness took the matter into his own hands, caused Kapse to be brought into his presence, beat him personally, and because he would not admit that he found the alleged treasure ordered him at once into custody, notwithstanding that he was freed on bail. On the 1st October, 1890, he was again taken before the Maharajah and again ill-treated. It was plainly put to him that he was bound to make the admission to save the Maharajah's good name. He was thus forced to say that he found the pot. But what did it contain? None of the witnesses in the case or any other person could say what it contained. But the Maharajah took it for granted that it must have contained gold, jewellery, and other valuables, and Kapse was then pressed to point out the treasure. He was put in chains, paraded, and disgraced through the streets, and plied on all sides to come out with a statement. His sons and other relatives were kept in separate places of confinement, and are there to this day. Guards were posted at his house, and none of the inmates allowed to go out and see or be seen by anybody. Finding no other escape out of the crisis, the poor fellow gave a list of all the ornaments belonging to his wife, daughters-in-law, and daughters, the hard-earned gains of himself and others of his family, and said that they all belonged to the property found by him.

While all these things were going on at the palace, the Minister, Mr. Kirtane, without waiting for his successor, abruptly resigned, and left Indore. If Kapse's so-called "confession" was really voluntary, would the Maharajah have allowed Mr. Kirtane to depart without finally deciding this case in council?

The Sudder Court after all these events came out with their judgment. The Chief Justice, Mr. Dhurandhar, wrote out a judgment, setting aside the acquittal by the Sessions Court, and convicting and sentencing the accused Kapse to some three or four years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 12,500.

Mr. Bhadbhade, differing from the Chief Justice, held that the prosecution was barred by limitation, and therefore the acquittal must be sustained. For this intolerable boldness on his part Mr. Bhadbhade has either been dimissed or forced to resign.

In this connection I must mention that Mr. Shamrao Narayan, Naib Dewan, hitherto the most powerful official at Indore, soon after committed suicide. I shrink from mentioning the rumours associated with this incident. Krishnarao Dev has also been kept under arrest or escaped.

The "rump" of the Durbar, which without the Minister is like the body without the head, have, it is said, concurred with the Chief Justice, and confirmed his conviction and sentence. But what else could be expected in the face of such a crisis from persons who have always said nothing but *jo hukum?* Looking at the events, which have come to pass in the absence of a responsible Minister, it cannot be denied that the responsibility for all that has happened from the so-called confession of Kapse downwards rests upon the Maharajah alone. If there is anything in them, which deserves commendation, the praise must be ungrudgingly given to his Highness alone. But the suddenness with which all these startling occurrences have followed one after another within the short space of a fortnight or three weeks loudly calls for an authoritative explanation, and a British Commission of Inquiry can alone set all doubts and suspicions at rest There is no hope of truth being known under the reign of terror which the Maharaja has established at Indore. At any rate, until the report of a competent and responsible British officer is received, it behoves the public to suspend their judgment about the "confession," as it is called, and their admiration of the extraordinary detective skill of the Maharajah of Indore.

The sixty-first conference of the Latter Day Saints, held at Salt Lake City, has decided to abolish polygamy. The Mormons now in prison will be released on promising to conform to the law. The question of what is to be done with those who are already "sealed" awaits decision.

The Turkish Minister of Public Education has ordered the confiscation and destruction of all copies of the October issue of the *Nineteenth Century* and *Paternoster Review* found in Turkish territory, as they contain articles on the shortcomings of Turkish administration in Armenia.

Recently says, the *Bangalore Post*, Sir Oliver St. John was out with Mr. Sanderson at the Elephant's Kheddah at Hardanpalli. A rogue elephant with fine tusks was wounded on Mysore territory, and followed into Coimbatore, British territory, the shooting grounds bordering the Mysore Province. Sir Oliver carried off the tusks, and as the kill occurred in the Madras Presidency, the tusks belonged to that Government. The Collector of Coimbatore brought the matter to the notice of Lord Connemara, but Sir Oliver had already written to the Governor informing him of "this unintentional poaching."

MAHOMET ON THE STAGE.

MR. HALL CAINE'S DEFENCE.

In reply to a letter upon this subject written by a Mahomedan, and recently published by the *Times*, Mr. Hall Caine, in the Literary Causerie of the *Speaker*, explains that the play was written by him for a famous actor and dear friend. He continues:—

I believe the idea of an Eastern play was mine, the thought of Mahomet was his, and that the existence of an unacted play on the subject by M. Henri de Bornier gave shape and character to the scheme. My play will not be produced by my friend, and thus I am now at liberty to say what I please respecting it. I can produce it with another manager if I like, or I can bury it, if so minded, where many another wreck of wasted labour has been buried before it, with no one to miss it and only myself to mourn it, and that may be more in anger than in sorrow. But whether I decided to produce "Mahomet," or to consign it to the tomb of a still-born, I claim the right of its literary father to say that it has a right to exist, and to protest in the name of literary liberty against the blind bigotry and silly superstition that would cry "Hands off!" whenever a sacred subject comes within the province of imaginative art. The sole reason assigned for the irritation that is felt by the Indian Mussulmans is that it would be "a mockery to put their Prophet on the stage." But why a mockery? Is it that the art of the actor, more than the art of the painter or the art of the author disfigures, or caricatures, or befouls the thing it touches? If not, then what greater mockery of the Prophet is involved in putting him on the stage than in painting him in a picture or describing him in a book? It is true that the exigencies of the stage may make demand of certain liberties with fact, perhaps in the arrangement of incidents, perhaps, in the evolution of a central thought. But in like manner to the exigencies of the painter's canvas make demand of a freedom which in the case of a man who is twelve centuries dead, would amount to absolute license. And even the exigencies of the baldest literary biography—not to consider those of semi-imaginative narrative—make a claim for individual treatment and independence of judgment extending to censure, or it may be emanatic condemnation.

I know it will be objected that the difference lies in the medium: that whereas in all arts except the dramatic art the creation is impersonal, in the art of the stage it cannot be divorced from the actor embodying it; therefore, that while Mahomet on canvas is merely a figure of more or less dignity or sweetness or sublimity, and Mahomet in biography is merely a realisable picture of more or less truth and inspiration, Mahomet on the stage is the idea of the poet *plus* the material, recognisable, knowable, more or less honourable personality of Mr. A. B. or Mr. B. C., who walks the streets and eats bread-and-butter. The answer to this is that the association of the actor with the part in the view of an audience is purely accidental, dependent on trivial knowledge, most highly developed in common minds, and that never for an instant does it disturb the illusion for imaginative people. Further, that if the material association of the actor's flesh and blood is the element of dishonour to a great or saintly character, taken from history and made to walk the stage, we must lay our account with the fact that probably every picture of the Christ that has deepened the spiritual life of Christendom has been in great part painted from the flesh and blood of some living man. In short, I claim for the dramatic art that it should stand on an equality with its sister arts in range and choice of subject; and not only in the name of literary liberty but in the name of common sense, I protest against the survival of the shallow and senseless prejudice which while it allows the painter and musician to take his theme from what source he pleases, forbids the dramatist to touch whatever is best and purest and noblest, because sanctified by religious feeling.

The *Times* letter says:—"A mockery of Jesus on the stage at Teheran or Constantinople will excite as much pious indignation in Christian countries, and especially in England, as the news of the representation of the above play has done in India. However decent the play may be, still it is a play of the most serious matter in the world." A mockery! What misconception of the aims of an English actor and the intentions of an author can be involved in this word! What mountebank show, what travesty, what caricature, what fooling stands for the bugbear of a play on Mahomet in the fancy of the Indian Mussulmans for whom the writer speaks? If none, if they know full well what an English play may be when it is decent, and when it concerns the most serious matter in the world, and if it is the initial step of putting Mahomet on the stage at all that is the cause of offence, the parallel with Jesus whereby they justify their objection is curiously ineffective in the year of the Passion Play. The spectacle of Jesus made to walk the stage of the peasants at Oberammergau has not only not excited the pious indignation of Christian countries, but has done something towards deepening the religious sentiment of Europe. And yet the attitude of Christians towards Jesus is entirely above that of Moslems towards Mahomet. The Prophet of Islam laid no claim to divinity. Again and again he protested that he was a man, like other men, with only a man's powers, unable to work miracles, and looking to be saved by the mercy of the Merciful. God was one, God had no partners, and Mahomet was his mouth-piece. The most thrilling incident in the history of Mahomet is, of itself, proof enough that his earliest follower, truest disciples, and first Calife, held his humanity in no sanctity. When Mahomet died, and the people gathered about the house of Ayesha, Omar drew his sword and swore that Mahomet could not die, and that he would cut down any man who said that the Prophet was dead. But Aboo Bakkar stepped out and said, "Peace, peace. Let him know, whosoever worshippeth Mahomet, that Mahomet is dead; but whoso worshippeth God, let him know that the Lord liveth and doth not die." Contrast this scene with that other scene, yet more thrilling, on the Day of Pentecost at Jerusalem.

It is conceivable that the bugbear of the "mockery" of the Prophet on the stage may come, in part, of fear of how the thing may be done. The *Times* letter tells us that the play "was originally intended for the Parisian stage, but was not allowed to be represented there, owing to the remonstrances of the Sultan." Here I see light. The statement is a mistake; it was never intended that the "Mahomet" of M. Henri de Bornier should be produced in England; but if the protesting Moslems have read and know M. de Bornier's play, I can understand their dread of its representation. M. Henri de Bornier's "Mahomet" is a beautiful poem. It is not a strikindog and memorable bit of imagination! It does not vitalise the character, or put it through the fires of dramatic passion; but it is not without a noble ideal, and is, in part, a duel between Christianity and Mahomedanism. The Prophet's favourite wife, Ayesha, takes side with Christ; the Prophet himself seems to admit at the highest moment of his life that he was not the last and greatest of the prophets, that Christ was greater, that Christianity was built to live for ever, and Islam doomed to fall. More painful still, Mahomet is made to commit suicide, merely to put himself out of the way, in order that his unfaithful wife, Ayesha, may be happy with her lover, Safwan. All this seems false to history, untrue to character, Western in thought, and Parisian in sentiment. But if so, it injures nobody except M. Henri de Bornier. Christendom sees that the material incidents of the story of Jesus are things quite apart from His spiritual message, and so it goes to Oberammergau to see Joseph Maier enter Jerusalem as Jesus, whip the traders as Jesus, be kissed by Judas as Jesus, be smitten as Jesus, and finally be crucified and die as Jesus. And if the 50,000,000 of Indian Mussulmans who are said to be "irritated at the mockery of their Prophet on the stage" claim for the mere human incidents of the flight and return a sanctity that no dramatist may violate, they are not to be pampered in their religious sensibility, but to be reasoned out of it, as a morbid and unnatural thing which the Pophet's first Calife would have condemned as a false worship of man and a dishonour to God.

Great alarm was caused in Buenos Ayres on the night of the 6th inst. by the report that a fresh revolution had broken out. The troops were called out, and cavalry patrolled the streets. The steps taken by the Governorment were due to a report

H. E. THE VICEROY ON THE NATIVE TROOPS.

On Thursday afternoon H. E. the Viceroy attended the sports on the race course at Patiala and drove through the city to witness the illuminations and fireworks. In the evening his Excellency was present at a dinner given in the Visitors' Camp, but the Maharajah was unable to appear after dinner owing to an attack of fever. After dinner his Excellency the Viceroy having proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, again rose and spoke as follows:—

"Your Honour, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I rise for the purpose of proposing a toast, which, I think, we ought certainly to drink before we separate this evening. It is the health of his Highness the Maharajah of Patiala. (Cheers.) I had hoped that his Highness would have joined us after dinner, but I am sorry to say that I have just heard that a slight return of the fever from which his Highness was suffering a few days ago renders this impossible. The attack is not a serious one, but his Highness is perfectly justified in taking the usual precautions and in avoiding exposure to the cold night air. I shall, if you will permit me in proposing his health, mention briefly one or two matters of local importance, and I make no apology for doing so, for I think that all of us, whether we are connected with the State or not, take an interest in Patiala affairs upon the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) His Highness this morning, in the course of the admirable and well delivered address to which we all of us listened with so much pleasure, referred to the fact that during his minority and under the wise guidance of the State Council, Patiala had obtained the inestimable boon of connection with the railway system of North-Western India. It will be remembered that when the construction of the line between this place and Bhatinda was begun, the Government of India undertook that it would at a suitable time complete those communications either by an extension of the line from Bhatinda to Bhawulpore, or by placing Bhatinda in communication on the broad guage with Ferozepore to the north. I am able to say that we are prepared to meet our obligation, and I believe that the best mode of giving effect to that promise will be found in laying a third rail between Bhatinda and Ferozepore, an arrangement which will place Patiala in direct communication without break of guage with the great railway arteries which extend between Kurrachee and Peshawur. (Cheers.) There is another matter in regard to which I wish to say a few words. I have noticed since my arrival in the State and upon other occasions the fine appearance of the Patiala State troops—(cheers)—which have during the last two years undergone training as part of what we generally speak of as the Imperial Service Corps, and I am thankful to his Highness's thoughtfulness and to the consideration of his illustrious neighbours, the Rajas of Nabha and Jheend, to have to-morrow an opportunity of seeing the troops of the three States on parade. I am glad to say that I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, the officer specially entrusted with the inspection of the Native States forces, the most satisfactory accounts of the spirit and discipline and efficiency of these troops. Colonel Melliss, in the report which he has just submitted to the Government of India, says that the selected War Service Regiments of the Punjab are composed of exceedingly fine men, full of martial spirit, well behaved, contented and cheerful; that the whole of these men are subjects of their own States—a point to which I attach the greatest importance, and that they vie with one another to become smart and efficient, and he adds that the Chiefs and rulers take the greatest possible interest in them. (Cheers.) The Cavalry of the Punjab States was sufficiently trained to admit of its attending the Cavalry Camp at Muridki last year, where they took part in the march past, and were noticed with approval by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They were afterwards inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry than whom there is no higher authority upon all questions connected with Cavalry, and who on parade comp imented highly on their smart and soldier-like appearance and the satisfactory progress which they had made. (Cheers.) It is a noticeable fact that on the march to and from the Muridki Camp the little force conducted itself admirably, and in such a manner that I believe not a single complaint was made against it by the villagers of the country through which it passed. (Cheers.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is particularly agreeable to me to refer to this subject in this place, because the great movement commenced by my predecessor, Lord Dufferin, with the object of assigning to these forces and those of other loyal Indian States a place in the defensive system of the Indian Empire may be said to have had its public inception in Patiala. (Cheers.) Many of those who are listening to me will probably recollect Lord Dufferin's speech upon this subject, when in 1888, upon the occasion of his Highness's marriage, my predecessor unfolded his scheme in the Durbar, then held in his Highness's palace. It was upon that memorable occasion that the Viceroy for the first time announced his intention. I will use his own words of asking those Chiefs, who have specially good fighting material in their armies, to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial troops. Lord Dufferin's speech was followed by large offers from the principal Native States of all parts of India, and although it was impossible to accept all of these, we have, I am glad to say, during the two years which have passed since the speech was delivered, made an excellent commencement. There are at present under training in round numbers 6,400 cavalry and about 7,000 infantry—a body of men well disciplined, thoroughly equipped, and in point of military spirit and fighting qualities fully fitted to take their place in the general system of Imperial defence; and I feel no doubt that as time goes on, we shall see our way to accepting wholly or in part some of the numerous other offers which are still open to us. (Cheers.) The case is, however, one in which I am anxious to proceed carefully and deliberately, making sure of each step which we take before attempting a further advance. (Hear, hear.) I have often heard it said that the numbers which I have just given you, although they represent a material addition to our resources, might easily have been exceeded, and that with a little judicious pressure on our part there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the adhesion of a number of States which have up to the present time taken no part in associating themselves with the movement. I must frankly say that this complaint is not one which causes me many misgivings, and I own that if the Government of India is to be found fault with in connection with this subject, I would far sooner that we should be blamed for moving rather too slowly than rather too fast. (Hear, hear.) I have given my anxious consideration to this question, and I have come to the conclusion that we ought on no account to accept assistance of this kind from the feudatory States, except in cases where there is the clearest possible evidence to show, first, that the ruler of the State in question is honestly and sincerely desirous of placing his troops at our disposal, and esteems it an honour to have those troops brought into a line with those of the Imperial Government; secondly, that such service will not impose too heavy a burden on the State, and that there is to be found amongst its people a genuine and a loyal desire to render such service; and, thirdly, that there exists in the troops themselves that military spirit so conspicuous in some of the races of India, and which has given to our native army some of the finest fighting material in the world. The essence of the whole scheme is that there should be no compulsion in the matter, and that only those States should be singled out which are not only willing but anxious to bear their part with us in defending the empire in the hour of need. (Cheers.) I will add one word more of explanation. If these are the lines upon which we are to work, it is in my belief essential that we should as far as possible jealously preserve the individuality of the force which each State is permitted to contribute. We wish to make these State forces a matter of personal pride and emulation amongst the ruling Chiefs, and for this reason I have persistently turned a deaf ear to all offers, however generous, which have been made to me of assistance in money in lieu of in men. (Cheers.) We are not seeking to levy an Imperial defence cess upon the Native States, and for the same reason I have discouraged several very well meant proposals, which have from time to time been put forward for the formation of composite corps made up of small contributions of men from a number of the minor States. If such contributions had been accepted, it would have been necessary to merge these small bodies of troops into one or more larger forces which would not be representative of any particular State, but of a group or body of States. There would under such an arrangement have been no room for *esprit de corps* or the pride of each individual State in its own force. I hope, therefore, that you will agree with me in thinking that such offers, however creditable to those who made them, were inconsistent with the principles which I have just enunciated, and that I was right in declining them. (Cheers.) The essential idea of the scheme is that we should select with the utmost care the States which are to be allowed to take a part in it, and that each of these States should provide a small force of its own, composed of its own subjects, and officered by its own gentry, identified as much as possible with its own interests, and in time of peace entirely under its own control. Now, it has been very satisfactory to me to find that amongst the first to give their adhesion to this great and important movement has been the State of Patiala. (Cheers.)

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 10th October, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Ouvridge	Mr and Mrs Butler
Mr and Mrs Gwyther and infant	Miss Rashdale
	Mrs C Moore
Mr W Hanby	Mrs E Clark and child
Mr and Mrs A C Campbell	Mr J Gross
Mr A Currie	Lieut F S Walker
Mr A Scott Campbell	Mr T. Wilson and son
Mr D Malas Mant Giger	Mr G A Gange
Mr A W Oxley	

FROM NAPLES.

Mr J Telfer	Mr F A Anderson
Mr G Moyle	Mr Fletcher

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs W M Thompson	Rev H B Hyde
Lady Elliott	Capt C F Harrison
Surgn-Major A Crombie	Mr D J C MacNabb
Mr and Mrs H Wood	Mr A S Jameson
H H Khumar Shri Mansur Khachar	Lieut H Daly
	Mr A Harvey
Mr Dera Mala	Mr Smith
Mr F L Johnstone	Mr E J Martin
Surg-Major J McConaghy	Miss L Lyall
Mr Walter	Mr W S Greave
Miss Lyall	Surg W H W Elliot
Mr Giles	Bdeg-Surg and Miss G C Ross
Mr Beadle	Col Thomas
Dr McLaughlin	Mr A Campbell
Lieut Browning	Mr F Martin
Mr J Ramsay	Mr O Schmidt
Mr A W D Leahy	Mr Cummings
Mr R W Tucker	Mr W H Jennings
Col G Boughey	Mr J Duncan

EXTRA STEAMER FROM LONDON.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain A. C. Laggin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs and Miss Franklin	Miss Dun
Mr Richmond	Miss Short
Messrs Hollway	Mrs Davies and ayah
Mrs Howse and child	Miss Atkinson
Mr A O Hume	Major Hutchinson
Dr and Mrs Webb	Miss R Foster
Mr W S Moran	Mr and Mrs Swindin
Mrs Lyle	Mrs Sollock and infant
Mr and Mrs Ross	Mr Greenwood
Mrs Soundy and infant	Mr D Dias
Miss Little	Miss Maule and maid
Mr Arthur	Mr and Mrs J Hartley
Mr S H Butler	Mr T Hartley
Mrs Andrews and infant	Mr and Mrs Innis Gib
Dr and Mrs McConochy, nurse and child	Mrs Justice
	Mrs Johnston
Mr and Mrs Hastings	Miss Newbery
Mr and Mrs Heenan and infant	Mr M Hill
	Miss Leason
Mr S Cohen	Two Misses Gibson
Mr and Mrs Radford, children and ayah	Lieut Hamilton
	Mr Brunton
Dr Shercore	Mr Waldie
Mr Apcar	Mr Cook
Miss McKellar	Mr Ross Scott
Mr Outram	Mr C Kirby
Mrs Davies and infant	Rev A H Newboult
Mrs Brownrigg, two children and maid	Rev and Mrs Barnett
	Miss Paterson and maid
Miss Ormiston	Mr F A Nicholson
Miss Shannon	Mr Inkster
Mr H A Wright	Mr H L Butcher
Mr and Mrs Yeoman and infant	Mrs Whitemore
	Mr and Mrs Frere
Capt Hillns	Col Mayhew
Mrs Forgett and child	Mr D Duffy
Mr Stubbs	Mr D Stewart
Mr and Mrs Black	Mr Gilroy

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs W L Thomas	Mr P J Large
Messrs Thomas	Surg Major and Mrs Wright
Lieut-Col Rogers	Mr Ross Scott
Col Eardley Wilmot	Col J Gordon
Mr C A Fraser	Mrs Conroy
Mr and Mrs Moran and children	Mr C Nicond
	Major Maxwell
Major and Mrs Clibborn	Mr, Mrs and Misses Coldstream
Mrs P Buckland	
Mr and Mrs Mackintosh	Mrs B Preston
Mr Reuss	Mr C Kirkpatrick
Mr Brock	Mr Attardkia
Surg Genl and Mrs Rudd	Mr L Jnkes
Col Princep	Mr Abbond
Mr Murdoch	Mr Haiman
Lieut A Campbell	Mr Fortiades
Mr A Hirschorn	Mr C Frost
Mr and Mrs Devonshire	Mr Reeves
Mr Laidlaw	Mr A B Hollis
Mr Hulbert	Mr Tileman
Capt Oliver	Revd Hildesley
Mr Jenkins	Mr J McArthur
Bishop of Madras	Surg Major Franklyn
Miss Gell	Mrs Matthew
Mr A Laski	Mr Mrs and Miss Llewellyn
Mr Grant	Mrs Rogers
Col and Lady Digby	Lieut Sangster
Miss Bernard	Mr Edwards
Col and Mrs Dawdin and infant	Major H Wade
	Mrs Shearman
Mrs Llewellyn	Mr Talbot
Miss Booth	Mr Marriott
Mr Wortley	Mr Moncrieff
Mr Kreig	Mrs Coulan, child and maid
Mr Wells	Mr and Mrs Lafone
Col and Mrs Gerard	Two Misse Shepherd
Miss Meade	Mr H W Buckland
Col and Mrs Cooper	Mr Townsend
Mr E Ault	Mr McNob
Mr R Barnes	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

THE COURT.

The Queen of Roumania concluded her visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral on Saturday, and after spending the next day in Edinburgh, her Majesty left London on Monday to return to Bucharest.

The Prince of Wales left London on Saturday, and arrived in Vienna the next evening.

POLITICAL.

It is understood that the meeting of Parliament has been fixed for November 25.

Political speeches were delivered on Tuesday by Mr. John Morley, at Swindon; by Sir M. H. Beach, at Gloucester; and by Mr. E. Stanhope, at Horncastle.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Glasgow on Wednesday, said that the position of the House of Lords required revision, and that a period of comparative apathy like the present was a suitable time for the purpose.

GENERAL.

The Church Congress concluded its meetings at Hull on Friday, considerable discussion arising on Archdeacon Farrar's paper on the ethics of commerce, which has since been continued in the columns of *The Times*.

The enthronement of the Rev. J. W. Festing, the new Bishop of St. Albans, was performed yesterday in the Cathedral of that city.

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Thorold) will be translated to the See of Winchester on the retirement of the present Bishop (Dr. Harold Browne) at the close of the year.

The Rev. H. White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal of the Savoy, and also Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning,

In anticipation of a strike of the Union men at the London Gas-light Works, application was made last week for military assistance, which was conditionally promised, but on Friday the representatives of the men had an interview with the directors, and the intention to strike was denied.

IRELAND.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held in Dublin on Monday. Mr. Parnell was not present, but Mr. J. M'Carthy, who presided, stated that that gentleman had considered and sanctioned the resolutions to be proposed. These resolutions expressed indignation at the conduct of the Government in Ireland, called for a suspension of demands for rent in distressed districts, and the execution of public works for the employment of the people.

The proceedings in the Tipperary prosecutions were resumed on Friday, and there were long and angry interruptions from the defendants' counsel, one of whom, Mr. E. Harrington, M. P., made an offensive observation on the constitution of the Court, and, refusing to withdraw it, a scene of violent disorder ensued, and the further hearing was adjourned.

The revision of the voters' lists for Cork has been carefully watched by the Conservative and Liberal Unionists, and it is stated that already 4,000 Nationalists have been struck off.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, in Dublin, on Tuesday, the receipt of £250 was announced, and also grants to the like amount to evicted tenants.

COLONIAL.

The excitement in Canada concerning the new United States Tariff is very great. The Ministers have made speeches declaring the Tariff to be intended as a blow directed against Canada, which, however, that colony would be able to meet by seeking new markets in Europe. M. Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, however, insists that reciprocity with the United States is necessary for the welfare of Canada.

The proposed conferences on the labour question in the Australian colonies have not been held, the respective parties not agreeing upon a preliminary basis.

In New Zealand a conference has been held, but has failed to effect a settlement.

The elections in Natal have begun, the chief political question before the electors being that of responsible government.

FOREIGN.

The French Cabinet have decided that on the expiration of the commercial treaties a high tariff shall be adopted, with advantage, in favour of nations giving reciprocity.

Signor Crispi, the Itatian Premier, made a speech at Florence on Wednesday, in which he deprecated the Irredentist agitation as being dangerous to the country, and he proclaimed his persistent adherence to the Triple Alliance.

The Anglo-Italian Conference at Naples concerning the sphere of influence of Italy in East Africa is proceeding, but, although the negotiations are kept secret, it is believed that there will be difficulty in solving the question of Kassala.

The Russian Government has settled the status of lady doctors by a decree which grants them liberty to practise in any part of the Empire.

The Mormon community in Utah have published a definite statement of their religious creed, from which polygamy is excluded.

The new United States Tariff came into operation after midnight on Saturday. An enormous amount of imported goods was entered on that day up to the last moment.

OBITUARY—Col. E. P. Lloyd-Harries, Ben. Ret.; Capt. C. J. Rudd, Mad. Ret.; Lord Ellenborough; Gen. Sir F. W. Hamilton, K. C. B.; Lieut. F. Lancelot, R. N.; Rev. H. White, M. A.; Dr. A. Boggs; Mr. J. D. Gay; Count Donnersmark; Hon. B. Peixotto; Mrs. C. Booth; Mrs Mackay.

OVERLAND TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

An interesting and important report from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg has been issued by the Foreign Office. It deals with the overland trade between Russia and China, which for many years past has been the object of much solicitude on the part of the Russian authorities. The recent decline of this trade has excited uneasiness in Russia. In 1869, after the opening of the Suez Canal, the decrease first became apparent. The Kiakhta merchants, who are the intermediaries in the trade, say that the Canal has in fact only benefited the trade of a few maritime States, who have pushed their trade to the very north of China to the detriment of Russian wares. In 1889 there was a considerable decline as compared with previous years. The total value of the goods exported to China, via Kiakhta, was only about 3,000,000 roubles and of precious metals about 1,000,000 roubles. The value of Russian goods alone was only 1,085,140 roubles, or 1-30th of their value in 1869. In 1885 the total was half as much again as in 1889, and Russian goods declined from 1,855,573 roubles in 1885 to 1,085,144 roubles in 1889. The Russian exports are classified as food products, raw and half-manufactured products, manufactures, and furs, and in all four categories, except raw and half manufactured products, there is a serious decrease since 1885, and since 1887 there has been a decrease under this heading. The chief "raw and half-manufactured products" are antelope and roebuck horns and musk of deer. Manufactured goods in 1889 were only a third in value of those exported the previous year. They consist mainly of velveteen, broad cloth, Russia leather, goat leather, tinsel, and brass pans and tea-urns. The fur trade, which is also decreasing to an alarming extent, consists mainly of the lynx, Arctic fox, and fox (these three amounting in value to two-thirds of the whole), squirrel, cat, ermine, beaver, otter and musk-rat. The imports to Russia from China, via Kiakhta, are also declining. They amounted in 1889 to about 14,000,000 roubles, against 19,000,000 in 1888, while in 1887 the value was nearly 25,000,000 roubles. The two chief categories are Chinese goods and Mongolian goods, of which the former last year amounted to nearly 12,000,000 roubles, and the latter only to 178,000 roubles. The Chinese goods consist mainly of food products, and the Mongolian of "raw and half-manufactured products." The main items of the food products are tea (which was about nine-tenths of the whole) and raw sugar. The Mongolian exports are horned cattle, sheep, and butter. From China also came a small quantity of silk, and from Mongolia hides. Furs and squirrel tails came from Thibet. The overland tea trade of China with Russia in 1889 was only half that of 1887. This is chiefly due to the shipping of the tea from China to Odessa by the Suez Canal. The unsatisfactory state of communication between Kiakhta and Russia, and other points of the Russo-Chinese frontier, is said to account for the increase in favour of the Suez Canal route. Before the construction of the canal the trade was a profitable one, owing to the comparatively short time it took to convey goods to China from Russia; but now such articles as cloth, cotton, velvet, and cotton tissues of European manufacture have, owing to their cheapness, completely superseded similar Russian goods in the market. The only portion of the trade which still remains absolutely in the hands of Russia is that in furs, which are sold in China after being cured in Russia; for the Chinese, like the Siberians, are unable to dress the furs. The Chinese experts to Russia exceed those of Russia to China tenfold, and in the last four years the balance of trade against Russia has amounted to no less than 70,000,000 roubles. Russia sends none of her produce to China by sea, while China sends Russia large quantities of her produce by sea, especially tea. In the last four years the exports of Russian goods to China amounted to 7,367,390 roubles, while those of China to Russia amounted to 77,399,067 roubles. Formerly the most important item of Russian trade with China was woollen cloths, but this has now been replaced by the cheaper cotton tissues, which amounted in 1888 to 822,200 roubles in a total trade of 2,374,760 roubles. In 1889 the export of these tissues amounted only to 217,940 roubles. The *Moscow Gazette*, in articles on this subject, attributes the decay of the trade partly to the high rate of exchange and to the increase of the customs duties on raw cotton in Russia. It observes that the trade must not be regarded as hopelessly extinguished, and the new Siberian railway may possibly impart a new life to Russian commercial relations with China. It further urges Russian manufacturers and capitalists to combine for the purpose of reviving the trade at Kiakhta, and of liberating the Chinese markets from the English monopoly now so damaging to Russian interests.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the opening article of the October issue of the *United Service Magazine* Lord Wolseley describes the measures which, in his judgment, are necessary to be taken for the prevention of Arab slave-raiding in Africa. If (Lord Wolseley says) it was well that the civilised Powers of the world agreed to suppress the slave trade, it is certainly well they should agree to prohibit the importation into Africa of those weapons of war which are employed for no other purpose than to capture slaves and to secure victims for the bloody rites for which Ashantee was and Dahomey has long been so terribly notorious. By any other method you merely crop a little of the poisonous fruit; by this you will cut away the roots. Stop the importation of firearms, and I do not believe it will be possible for these tribes, long habituated as they have become to the use of gunpowder, again to have recourse to the weapons of their ancestors. I do not think that exceptions ought to be made in favour of any tribe whatever, no matter how faithful they might have been to us. There were and are difficulties in the way—no doubtedly very great difficulties—which it is not necessary that I should point out. But if a common understanding should be arrived at, I believe that a step will have been taken which will hereafter be reckoned one of the most important in the progress of mankind and in the advance of civilisation.

It is absolutely impossible for the Christian nations of the world to place such restrictions on the trade in ivory as shall make it no longer a temptation to the Arabs to engage in it. At present it, and the trade in slaves, with which it often goes hand in hand, are the chief means they have of livelihood. Let us recall Mr Stanley's statement, evidently not on the whole exaggerated, that every tusk of ivory obtained on the coast from the Arab traders has been obtained at the cost of a native village destroyed. That statement needs to be driven home into the conscience of every town and village throughout the length and breadth of Europe. I doubt if at present those whose hearts are in this matter, realise the amount of organisation and hard clerical and literary labour which was undertaken by the anti-slave-trade reformers during their noble agitation. What is now wanted is a similar organisation in every country in Europe, in order to produce a storm of popular feeling so overwhelming that no Government shall venture to oppose the measures necessary for the extirpation of this iniquity. If that result be secured, the practical steps are simple in the extreme. We have to secure that, by a decree of all the civilised nations, the importation of arms and gunpower into Africa for the use of Arabs or the native races is declared to be piracy, and that the onus of proving that this decree had not been violated in any case where there is just cause for suspicion be thrown up on those so suspected. If, in addition to these measures, we could have it generally recognised as law that the possession of ivory obtained from Arabs was a criminal offence, the Arabs, as Mr. Stanley has so well shown, must necessarily promptly clear out of the land which they are now devastating.

A TELEGRAM received at St. Petersburg from Bokhara states that the Russian Government, acting upon the suggestion of the Governor-General of Turkestan, has declared that the old custom by which the Emir of Bokhara makes presents to every Russian whom he receives, is not obligatory and will be observed only in exceptional cases.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

MESSRS. ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., of 103 Leadenhall Street—the managers of the Allan and Wilson-Hill Steamship Companies—write to the papers concerning the labour troubles at the docks. They say:—

We pay some 26,000*l.* per annum to the labourers who load and discharge our steamers in the Royal Albert Docks alone. Our coal labourers make 15*s.* for a day's work ending at 5 p.m., and we have had to send back 150 tons of coal in the steamer Richmond Hill to New York because they demanded 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton (half its value) for shifting it. Our grain-discharging men make as much in the same short day, and the steamer Assyrian was idle two days last week because they demanded utterly unfounded "extras," bringing up their pay to 20*s.* per diem, which they ultimately got. In Liverpool this corn-work is done by machinery at one-third the expense; but the labourers will not tolerate elevators in London.

We are not allowed to supervise our own men, but under the title of "Labour Representatives," union foremen are placed on the ship and on the quay, who draw from us a pay of 10*s.* or 15*s.* per day and do nothing but hinder work. Showers of rain, disputes about rules, are the daily means they adopt to dawdle away the time their employer is paying for. No wonder that we can load and discharge a steamer in New York in a week, while it takes a fortnight to do it in the latest London docks of the Joint Committee, furnished as they are with the most perfect modern appliances. And though half a dollar in this free-trade country will buy the working men more comfort than a whole dollar in New York, the cost is less, and the work done better in half the time. This was not the case before the strike. The demoralisation resulting from the present state of affairs is shown, not merely in bad, expensive, and slow work, but in the increase of thieving, owing to the impunity secured through the foremen, tally-clerks, and staff generally, being in the union and not daring to report of each other. This moral and material deterioration cannot be stopped unless the employers of labour can resume their proper control.

Messrs. Allan enclose copies of letters they have written to Mr. Mann, the president of the Dock Labourers' Union, and others. In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Beckett Hill says:—

Unless some system of piecework can be originated the expense and delay in discharging by the dockers will make London a prohibited port in the North American trade. I would suggest that, without the intervention of any middleman, and merely with a deduction of an amount to be agreed upon for hire of cranes and gear, the rates per ton paid in the Milwall Dock (where the stevedores get 8*d.* per hour) on similar cargoes, should go direct every day to the men doing the discharge, and I shall be willing to add 1*d.* per ton bonus every day that the men discharge 1,000 tons or over. This is less than is regularly done in ordinary working hours in Liverpool and Glasgow, and I can show you that it has been repeatedly done in London in ordinary working hours when the labourers are prepared to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. Unless I can make some arrangement of this kind, I must at the earliest possible date leave the dock of the Joint Committee.

In another letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Hill pleads for a little effective control over his own workmen, for at present (he says), even in flagrant cases, we have no control over the employment of the men. The foreman who puts them on is really the representative of the men appointed by them, who employs just such men as it suits him to employ, and on several occasions when, for loitering or for negligence, or for such a case as the one just quoted, our desire to suspended a labour as a warning, has been overruled.

Other letters addressed to the London and India Docks Joint Committee, show how Messrs. Allan are robbed by the men without having any remedy in their hands, as their foremen and tally-clerks are all in the union and cannot be relied on to check each other. From one ship alone 200*l.* worth of goods were stolen, and the thieves were never discovered.

MR. MANN'S REPLY TO MESSRS. ALLAN.

Mr. Mann and Mr. Tillett, of the Dock Labourers' Union, replying to Messrs. Allan, admit that the charges made are serious, but they can meet them (they say) with composure.

First, the reason why the letters of Mr. Hill were not more often replied to was because there was a very distinct understanding arrived at between Mr. Hill and Mr. Mann that steps should be taken to bring about a change in the method of work on lines that would secure the best interests of both parties, and Mr. Mann, from that day to this, worked unceasingly in advocating the necessary change (as reference to his public utterances will prove). Any additional lines from Mr. Hill on the same subject we treated as additional evidence, showing the urgency of the case not necessarily requiring detailed replies. Whenever additional matters were touched upon in Mr. Hill's communications, immediate attention was always given them. With regard to the charge of "thieving," we do not deny that dishonesty is practised to some extent, but we do stoutly deny the statement that it is on the increase. "Broaching" cargo is an old complaint, and while it is undoubtedly due to the union to encourage a sound morality, surely no one will contend that it is our duty to establish a police force to look after other people's property. Past experience goes to show that officers, agents, and others outside the ranks of *bona fide* workers have not only connived, but have actually participated in it; nor does Mr. Hill prove that any member of ours has been found guilty of taking any of the skins alluded to by him. It cannot be said that London is in this respect worse than other ports; but we plainly tell Mr. Hill and all other shipowners that we will not hesitate to take prominent action in punishing any member of our union who may be found acting dishonestly.

Mr. Hill complains of the wages received by the coal porters. These men are members of another union, and have nothing to do with the dock union. The corn porters do earn good wages; they always have done, and always ought to. The work is exceptionally heavy, and very often the cargo is of the most filthy description, and the stench, heat, and dust that arise affect the men in such a manner as to prove detrimental to their health, and so endanger their lives. That of late these men have put in unfair claims in some instances we quite admit, and we have on a number of occasions taken action against the men, and have instructed them to return to work without getting what they claimed.

We are quite aware that the price for carrying grain from the American ports is very low at this season, but Mr. Hill cannot attribute this to the action of trade unions; rather is it due to the suicidal policy encouraged by shipowners, dock directors, and capitalists generally. Having developed this frightful competition, they are now reaping the fruits thereof, and we take it as a whine from them to cry out about the cost of labour when the fault is entirely at their own doors. Mr. Hill's letter would lead one to suppose that the average time taken to discharge a vessel in the port of London was twice as long as that taken in New York. This is entirely misleading, the discharge of cargoes and methods adopted being so different that a true comparison is very difficult. The average dock labourer engaged in the Allen Line does not take more than one pound per week. Mr. Hill complains bitterly that they are not allowed to supervise their own men, but that they are compelled to employ representatives of the union, who, they say, are there to hinder work, for which they get 10*s.* to 15*s.* per day. Mr. Mann and Mr. Tillett go on to give details of the arrangement made with regard to the supervision of labour, and state that the existing agreement was approved by Messrs. Allan. The letter concludes as follows:—

Having stated the above facts, which may not contradict, but will certainly supplement, those of Mr. Hill, we now wish to state very distinctly that the whole influence of the union will be used at all times in favour of honesty and fair work. We shall not hesitate to side with the shipowers when the men are distinctly in the wrong, but we cannot admit that the entire fault of the delays that have lately occurred have been due to the dock labourer. The shipowners' own officials are also seriously at fault, as we have had from time to time to make known, and we are glad to say that the influence of the better section of the men is in the ascendancy, and that as regards our side, at all events, changes for the better are likely to be forthcoming.

On Oct. 8 the corn porters employed by the Allan and Wilson-Hill Steamship Companies in the Albert Docks again struck for "obligation money" and "stench money." They appear to be exasperated by the allegations made against them by the firms in question, and allege that they are perfectly justified in demanding extra money owing to the bad quality and dirty condition of the grain brought by these steamers. Messrs. Allan Brothers and Co. telegraphed during the day to Mr. Tom Mann:—"Cornmen still refuse to discharge Tower Hill and Grecian. Former has been idle a week. Will you personally investigate, and, if necessary, call in independent experts?" Messrs. Mann and Tillett telegraphed accepting the offer made by the firm respecting disputed cargoes as reasonable.

Mr. Morgan, the secretary of the Joint Stock Company, stated to a reporter that things were going on so badly at the Albert Docks that the company feel that they will be obliged to put a stop to it. He said that Messrs. Tillett and Mann cannot control the men; that the latter strike without the sanction of their leaders, and consequently Messrs. Tillett and Mann are ultimately compelled to cave in. They had tried, added Mr. Morgan, to work amicably with the union, but found it impossible. Mr. Beckett Hill, of the Wilson-Hill Line, endorsed this statement, and said that the Shipowners' Association intended shortly to open a register, and form a Free Labour League.

EXPECTED STRIKE OF GASWORKERS.—TROOPS HELD IN READINESS.

For some time past the directors of the Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company have, it is stated, been preparing temporary erections and ordering bedding for a large number of men at their several works, the chief of which is at Beckton, near Woolwich. A general impression got abroad that they were preparing for an impending strike. In consequence a deputation from the Gas-stokers' Union waited upon the directors on Oct. 3. After a statement by Mr. Thorne, on behalf of the men, Mr. H. C. Ward, on the part of the directors, said the foreman would be instructed not to interfere with the union men as to the payment of their subscriptions to the union; and it was hoped that the union and non-union men would work together in harmony. As to the erection of new premises, the directors had thought it best to be prepared; but had no idea of taking any aggressive step. In response, it is believed, to representations from the directors, orders were received at Chatham, as a result of which a considerable military force was kept in readiness for despatch to Becton to maintain order in case a strike or lock-out should occur. It was, however, not found necessary to despatch them.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

In consequence of an intimation given to the City Police that an attempt would be made to hold a meeting of unemployed in front of the Royal Exchange, a number of persons gathered in the vicinity shortly before two o'clock on Oct. 4. A body of police under Superintendent A. L. Foster were held in reserve inside the building, while extra men were stationed on duty outside in view of possible contingencies. A few minutes after two a man (named Power) who had not been hitherto observed, though wearing a conspicuous white blouse, similar in shape to that generally worn by painters, ascended the steps in front of the Exchange, and commenced in a loud voice to speak, beginning with "Friends and Fellow-workers." The crowd immediately closed in, but before the speaker could proceed any further he was seized by several constables. A parley ensued, during which Superintendent Foster made his way to the spot, when he was appealed to by the man to prevent constables pulling him about. "Will you go away?" asked Superintendent Foster. "Will you let some of your men escort me to Tower Hill?" queried the man. "You can go there as soon as you like," responded the superintendent. Still surrounded by police the man then made his way from the building, and there was considerable hustling and shouting by the crowd which had assembled. Having momentarily got clear, the man made his way into the roadway, followed by a number of supporters and the general public. Having proceeded a few yards up King William Street, he suddenly produced a small red flag and waved it aloft. Acting on the impulse of the moment a constable made a dash at it to take it away, but was unable to do so, and as Superintendent Foster gave no orders that it was to be taken away, the man was permitted to retain it. He then proceeded along King William Street towards Tower Hill, followed by a crowd and a large number of police. Another attempt to hold a similar meeting in Smithfield was made by Power on Oct. 7, but was again stopped by the police.

THE ORIENTALISTS' CONGRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., presided at the German Athenæum on Oct. 6 over a numerously-attended meeting of promoters of the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September 1891. Among the foreign delegates present were Professor Jules Oppert (president of the French National Committee), and Dr. Nordan, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the French members, assuring it of their cordial support. Similar promises of co-operation were given on behalf of the German members by Professor Carl Abel, who had come over specially to represent the growing feeling among German Orientalists in favour of the London Congress of 1891. A letter was read from Baron Textor de Ravisi, president of the original Comte de Permanence of 1873, thanking the English members for their loyalty to the principles of the Oriental republic of letters. The following names were then added to the committee:—As a president, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, as vice-presidents, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir James Redhouse, Sir F. Richard Barton, Dr. W. H. Bellew, C.S.I, and Dr. G. W. Leitner; and as members of committee, Mr. H. C. Stephens, M.P, Mr Howarth, MP, Colonel R. Poore, Colonel Fishwick, General Forlong, Dr. Adler, Dr. Phene, Dr. A. Cates, Dr. H. Baynes, Professor Platt, Professor Whitehouse, Professor Jones, Professor Marshall, Professor T. Whitton-Davis, Professor Evans, Mr. Stuart Glennie, Mr. Israel Davies, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. H. H. Risley, Rai B. K. Lairi, and others. Dr. G. R. Badenoch, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Professor C. Abel, and Mr. W. Fooks were appointed to assist Dr. Leitner, the organising secretary for the congress of 1891. The sectional committees were then appointed, and the adhesions of several Governments and of academies and learned societies were reported. The number of signatory members has reached 350, or 40 more than at the London Oriental Congress of 1874. Twenty-four countries are represented.

A meeting of the organising committee of the congress was held at the British Museum on the 9th ult. The conveners were Sir George Birdwood, K. C. I. E., C.S.I., vice-president, Professor R. K. Douglas, Dr. Bullinger, and Mr. Hewett, Bengal Civil Service, three out of the four honorary secretaries. Sir George Birdwood presided, and among those present, besides the gentlemen above mentioned, were Dr. G. W. Leitner, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, Mr. T. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., Professor Terrien de la Couperie, Dr. Badenoch, &c. The special object of the meeting was to receive a report on the difficulties that have lately arisen in carrying on the work of the Congress. The committee, by an almost unanimous vote, came to the conclusion that the meeting at the German Athenæum, as reported above, was quite irregular, and refused to recognise the appointments to the central committee made on that occasion. A letter was read from Dr. Leitner questioning the validity of the present proceedings, but his objection was regarded by the committee as unfounded. The secretaries were instructed to draw up a full statement of the condition of affairs for communication to the press. All the members of the committee expressed their regret that differences should have

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—SPEECH OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

SIGNOR CRISPI delivered on Oct. 8 at the banquet given at Florence in his honour the speech which has been awaited with such general interest. After a warm eulogy of the services rendered by Florence to Italian literature, art, science, and political development, the Premier (the *Standard* correspondent says) went straight to the subject of Irredentism, which, though apparently inspired by patriotism, is, in his opinion, really one of the deadliest illusions with which Italy has to contend. Having given a vivid narrative of the events that culminated in the realisation of Italian unity, Signor Crispi showed that in 1878 the principle of nationality—which, realised also in the case of Germany, seemed to have exhausted its force—was revived by the Eastern Question. The Treaty of Berlin, however, gave it the quietus, and made it evident that Italy would arouse against herself all the Governments of Europe if she were to reassert it. "Were Italy," he said, "to embark on an Irredentist policy, she would need to increase her armaments enormously in order to carry it out; but that very increase is what the politicians who form the Irredentist party are continually denouncing. Their self-contradiction is logically complete. In their blindness they do not see that, while they increase animosity towards Italy, they play into the hands of her bitterest enemies by trying to break up the Triple Alliance. Italy would at the same time alienate Austria, and make that Power the nucleus of a combination of Catholic States pledged to the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See."

Having traced the causes of Italy's isolation after the Berlin Treaty, Signor Crispi showed that alliances were rendered inevitable by it, and by nothing more than by the excesses of the Irredentists themselves. "Italy's mission is to co-operate with other peoples in order to hasten the regime of political fraternity and of social equality. Germany and Italy strengthen each other reciprocally. The Anglo-Italian *entente* is more cordial than ever, while the presence of Austria and France on either frontier of Italy is a guarantee of European equilibrium. Placed between these two Italy cannot but be friendly to both. To disturb this European equilibrium is the reckless object of the Irredentists, who, it is easy to understand, are thus in virtual alliance with the Vatican. But the young German Emperor has on two memorable occasions given the Pope and the Irredentists alike reasons to perceive that his friendship for Italy as an integral member of the Triple Alliance made their unhallowed *rapprochement* of no effect.

"Italy has now two duties—one a sincere and intelligent patriotism, which finds its best expression in loyalty to the regime deliberately chosen by the people; the other, the fulfilment of her International obligations. The Republic," said Signor Crispi, repeating his famous saying, would rend us apart, and would revive the malady which for centuries kept Italy disunited. The Monarchy holds us together, and is accepted by Europe as a pledge of peace." An eloquent development of this line of thought brought to a close a most able and successful speech.

The address made a profound impression on the audience, and cannot fail to have a good effect on all intelligent and right-minded Italians.

There can be no doubt, says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing previous to the delivery of the above speech, that a strong movement is being made by a number of politicians connected more or less with the Quai d'Orsay to shake the position of Signor Crispi, and damage him, through the French Press, in the opinion of his own countrymen, as well as his Allies. The first assault, very brilliantly performed by M. Saint Cere, of the *Figaro*, has been followed up by attacks in the *Matin*, and again by the *Figaro*. These clearly denote the existence of a deliberate plan to lead to the overthrow of the Italian Premier by casting discredit upon him. The diplomatic world has not attached much importance to M. Saint Cere's interview with Signor Crispi, as his most important utterance, namely, that "If France does not stir no one else will," is merely the expression of an opinion which has long been entertained by every Chancellerie in Europe.

Greater importance has been attributed by diplomacy to the statement of the *Matin*, that one of the conditions laid down by Signor Crispi for the renewal of the Triple Alliance Treaty is that Italy should be left free to take action in Tripoli and establish her protectorate over the last remaining possession of the Turkish Empire in North Africa. The *Matin* goes so far as to state that Signor Crispi intends to seize upon Tripoli first and negociate afterwards, and enumerates the ships which are told off to perform this *coup de theatre*. The Italian Embassy here asserts that there is no foundation for the story, and attributes it to the desire to create embarrassments for Signor Crispi which he may not be able to overcome.

The Italians would, no doubt, only be too glad to take possession of Tripoli, as the position of their countrymen in Tunis has been rendered well-nigh intolerable by the French Protectorate. But there are other interests besides Italian ones at stake. An attack on Tripoli would mean the reopening of the whole Eastern Question. It would certainly be resented and resisted by France, as well as by Turkey, and there is good reason to believe that the Italian Government are aware that such a rash step would never be sanctioned by the two Powers with which it is most anxious to cultivate amicable relations—namely, England and Germany. Therefore, however irksome Italy feels her position in Tunis, and while fully admitting that the annexation of Tripoli, or the establishment of her protectorate over it, is an idea which Italian statesmen may have considered, it is certain that no steps have been taken to carry it into effect, and that there is not the smallest prospect of its realisation so long as the present treaty arrangements hold good between the Cabinet of the Quirinal and Germany and Austria. In addition, though there are no treaty obligations between Italy and England there exists a stronger link between the two countries arising from improving commercial relations, mutual friendship, and the conciousness of England's material support. That Italian statesmen, who are the shrewdest of the shrewd, would dream of severing such a link and court certain disaster, may be seriously believed on the Boulevards, but nowhere else.

Deputy Cavollotti has forwarded to the President of the Italian Chamber notice of an interpellation he intends to make respecting the interview granted by Signor Crispi to the *Figaro* correspondent. The interpellation is worded very strongly. It asks "whether it is true that the Prime Minister, forgetting the dignity of the country and the Government he represents, paid certain marked attentions to a renegade German, who is now a French journalist, who for years has written opprobious articles about Italy and the Italians commencing with the highest personages in the land, and anticipated to a foreigner political explanations due only to the representatives of the nation, and which he has frequently denied to them." There is much more in the same strain, and the Radical papers publish the interpellation at full length, but it is not probable that it will be accepted by the Chamber.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to a Berlin letter of the *Standard*, holds that all prophecies as to the renewal of the treaties upon which rests the Triple Alliance are extremely hazardous. The renewal, it says, is unlikely because of the absence of a common object to be attained by the combination. The large and bold measures of internal reform projected and inaugurated by the Emperor William mean the impossibility of German, for some years, at any rate, engaging in war. She sees, then, in the alliance a guarantee of peace. For Italy, on the other hand, it is now a source of serious inconvenience to her Government from the ever-increasing hostility to it evinced by the Italian nation. Austria-Hungary alone, adds the *Novoe Vremya*, sees in it a means of attaining such objects as may easily lead to an armed conflict, and lays all her hopes in that case on the active interference of Germany. Another element of uncertainty is introduced by the tendency the Emperor William has more than once shown to change his counsellors, so that two years hence he may well be under very different advice from that to which he has leant hitherto. This changeableness is even now being illustrated by the imminent retirement of General Verdy du Vernois and Count Woldersee.

THE TWO EMPERORS.

The fact that no Austrian Minister, nor even Count Szechenyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, was present at the station on the German Emperor's recent arrival in Vienna, has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says, given rise to the strangest rumours about the Triple Alliance, though the explanation is simple. The Austrian Ministers were absent merely because the German Ministers did not attend the arrival of the Austrian Emperor in this city.

The *Fremdenblatt* publishes an official *communique* respecting the incident. The organ of the Foreign Office points out that the ceremonial to be observed on such occasions is subject to well-established rules, and varies with the circumstances of the case. It is not customary in Austria for State functionaries to receive foreign Sovereigns at the railway station, where the latter are usually met by the heads of the local authorities. The High Court and State dignitaries, when a formal reception takes place, have to assemble at the Hofburg, where they are presented to the visitor. This rule of etiquette sufficiently explains the absence from the railway station both of the Common Ministers and the members of the Vienna Cabinet. Moreover, the German Emperor's recent visit was a purely private one, and his Majesty remained in the city only three hours, which he spent in making various calls, so that there was neither occasion nor time for a separate reception of the representatives of the Government.

The *Nord-deutsche* says:—"It is to be regretted that some German papers, the *Munich Allgemeine Zeitung*, for instance, avail themselves of the opportunity to cast reflections on Count Taaffe calculated to place Austro-German relations in a false light. The paper above-mentioned says, 'Count Taaffe must be regarded as representing a development of Austrian affairs not favourable, in the eyes of Germany, to the existing Alliance.' To this we answer, Count Taaffe's sphere of labour is confined to Austrian domestic affairs, and in these it is needless to say that Germany will never interfere."

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes on Oct. 3:—The new French newspaper published at Paris in the interests of Russia and a Franco-Russian alliance, called the *Union Franco-Russe*, has begun well in its efforts to curry favour with Russian readers by circulating the most infamous slanders of England and English policy past and present. It would not be necessary to point out what follows if ordinary newspaper readers were all accurately posted up in Russian history and Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia, but as the journal in question is published and read in two countries where strict adherence to facts is not a prominent virtue, and where sympathies and antipathies are produced and fanned into flame by the most outrageous ignorance, or by distortion of the truth, it may be as well to indicate the sort of tactics by which the French and Russian writers in the *Union Franco-Russe* have begun to work upon the credulity and political passions of their readers.

In an article on "Russian Hospitality," in the part which describes the blandishments used by the Emperor Paul to win over the first Napoleon, the writer distinctly insinuates that the murder of the Emperor Paul was instigated by England, in consequence of his aggressive plans against India. In as many words the article declares that, hearing of the Emperor Paul's scheme against India, in which Napoleon was expected to join with Russia, England made use of a disloyal weapon, and the Russian Emperor was murdered in his bedroom in St. Petersburg. In the next place the *Union Franco-Russe* refers to the agitation set on foot in Afghanistan by the fanatic Shan Daulet, an account of which appeared in the *Novoe Vremya*, as an Anglo-Indian intrigue. This report was mentioned in the *Times* not long ago, and quoting the very words of the *Novoe Vremya*, it was distinctly stated that Shan Daulet was agitating for the conquest of the Mussulman provinces of India, as well as the Mahomedan regions of Russian Central Asia.

Whether the report be true or not, there was no word in the Russian papers about English intrigue until the comments of the *Union Franco-Russe* arrived in St. Petersburg, and the French journal purposely omitted all mention of Shan Daulet's intentions against India. Taking the cue from the *Union Franco-Russe*, other Russian newspapers have now begun in the most extraordinary way to connect Professor Vambery's visit to India with Shan Daulet's Mahomedan agitation for a sacred war against Russia in Central Asia, in bringing about which England and Germany are anxious to secure the co-operation of Turkey. This is the effect of the kind of political journalism fostered by the friends of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Reuter's agent at Constantinople telegraphs:—The question whether the Czarevitch will visit Constantinople or not remains shrouded in uncertainty. At the Porte it is declared to be impossible to say whether his Imperial Highness will come or not, while in diplomatic circles the negative view is taken. The Turkish Ambassador in St. Petersburg, on asking to be informed as to the probable date of the heir-apparent's arrival at the Golden Horn, in order that be fitting preparations might be made, is said to have received the reply that while the Czar had received the invitation in the most gracious spirit, his Majesty had in his answer expressed doubts whether the visit might not prove a delicate and embarrassing matter so long as the question of the position of the Greek Patriarch remained unsettled. In some quarters the belief is expressed that apprehensions of cholera constitute the main obstacle to the visit of the Russian Crown Prince.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says he has ascertained from a trustworthy source that the false rumours of the concentration of Russian troops on the Russo-Caucasian frontier have been spread by the Russians themselves, in order to terrorise the Sultan, and so prepare his Majesty's mind to entertain the idea of the Russian alliance, which will shortly again be presented to him.

BULGARIA.

Herr von Huhn, the special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* at present in Sofia, telegraphs the substance of a conversation he had with M. Stambouloff touching the recent visit of the Russian diplomatist, M. Tatischeff, to the Bulgarian capital and his interviews with the Bulgarian Premier. Of these interviews, said M. Stambouloff, M. Tatischeff had published such a garbled and untruthful account that the Bulgarian Government no longer felt bound by the obligations of secrecy, and therefore he wished to make public the following facts:—M. Tatischeff declared that, after having succeeded in bringing about an agreement between France and Russia, he looked upon it as the next great task of his life to effect a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria. He spoke, he averred, in the name of certain important personages, and he was in a position to make direct report to the Czar on the subject. In the event of the preliminary negotiations promising success, he himself, or some other person, would return to Sofia properly armed with official credentials. Russia promised to recognise Prince Ferdinand, as well as the independence of the principality, and to support it in acquiring Macedonia. On the other hand, she demanded a military convention with Bulgaria, giving her supreme command of the Bulgarian Army, and the cession of Bourgas as a naval station. M. Stambouloff declared that negotiations on this basis were simply impossible, and there the matter ended.

EAST AFRICA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on Oct. 3:—The negotiations between the Foreign Office and the Sultan of Zanzibar for the cession of the East African coast to Germany are, according to the information of the *Post*, concluded. The Sultan will receive 4,000,000 marks (200,000l). The *North German Gazette*, on the other hand, says that there is no word as yet of the conclusion of the negotiations. The *Gazette* agrees, however, that in all probability, 4,000,000 marks is the sum Germany is asked, or offers to pay, for the cession.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, writing on Oct. 6, says. It is now certain that the Sultan of Zanzibar has declared his readiness to accept 4,000,000 marks as compensation for the cession to Germany of his sovereign rights over the coast territory on the African continent. It is presumed that this sum will be paid, not by the Imperial Government, but by the East Africa Company, which hopes to be able to raise this amount (and more, too, for the opening of railway and other communication in the country) by a loan, for which the customs of the coast would be offered as pledge.

Herr Fritz Hasseler, one of the survivors of the Vitu massacre, has published an account of the tragedy which places it beyond a doubt that the Sultan of Vitu was personally friendly to Kunizel, though he cherished deep resentment against the German Government, owing to recent events. At the same time, the fate of the expedition was brought about by the Sultan, who, by a ruse, induced the Germans to lay down their arms after having invited them to Vitu. Prior to the massacre, the feeling of the population towards the expedition was very hostile, and an attack on their settlement was attempted some days before. Herr Weiss, the representative of the Vitu Company, has also published a detailed report of the affair, dated Lamu, Sept. 17. He states that the Sultan of Vitu disliked the Anglo-German Agreement, as he could not understand being transferred so summarily from Germany to England. The report says that Herr Toppen, the Sultan's representative, went to Vitu on Sept. 15, at the Sultan's invitation, with a German colonist, named Pendorff. At the time of writing Herr Weiss had not learnt the result of this visit.

Baron Redwitz, First Secretary to the German Embassy at Constantinople, is to succeed Dr. Michahelles, Consul General at Zanzibar, who will leave that city early in November.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Standard* points out that considerable uneasiness is felt as to the commercial prospects of that town. The German coast territory contains the most opulent towns which at present trade with and through Zanzibar. But the trade of these ports the company are now determined to keep within their own hands, by exporting to Europe and the world direct the raw articles of produce which formerly found their way to the Zanzibar market. In like manner will the company import manufactured goods direct, giving, of course, German manufactures the preference. By so doing they will totally ignore Zanzibar, which, at one blow, will be deprived of the greater part of its trade.

THE TIPPERARY PROSECUTIONS.

THERE were some exciting scenes at Tipperary on October 3rd in the course of the trial of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and their colleagues. The first arose out of the refusal of the magistrates to grant, without a sworn information, a witness summons on behalf of the defendants against Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., who was in the town. The second was caused by Mr. T. Harrington's cross-examination of one of the police witnesses. He asked, "Are you not what is popularly known as a 'shadow'?" Mr. Shannon ordered the witness not to answer the question, whereupon Mr. Harrington pointed out that the objection had not come from the counsel for the Crown, but from "that portion of the Crown which sat upon the Bench." The Bench—Messrs. Irwin and Shannon—ordered Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression, but he declined, and he was ordered to withdraw from the case. In the uproar which followed Mr. O'Brien and the other defendants commented freely on the conduct of the case, and at last an adjournment of half an hour was ordered, to give Mr. Harrington's clients time to consider their position. On the court reassembling, Mr. Harrington intimated that he adhered to his decision not to withdraw the expression. Mr. Dillon said he quite approved of Mr. Harrington's course. Mr. Irwin suggested that the court should then adjourn, so that the defendants could have the opportunity of obtaining fresh counsel; but Mr. Dillon said that he and the other clients of Mr. Harrington would in future defend themselves. Mr. Redmond approved of the action of Mr. Harrington, but said that, at the request of the defendants, he should remain in the case. Mr. Dillon was then proceeding to address the Bench when the magistrates ordered the court to be cleared, on account of cheers given for Mr. Harrington, and eventually there was an abrupt adjournment amid great confusion. The police were at once massed in the street outside in anticipation of a riot, but no collision occurred.

No progress was made on Saturday and Monday (Oct. 4 and 6) in the trials. The cause of the delay was the absence of Mr. O'Mahony, one of the defendants, and editor of *New Tipperary*. Two short adjournments took place on Monday, the first to enable the Crown to decide on the course to be taken; the second to allow of the examination of Mr. O'Mahony by three medical gentlemen on behalf of the Crown. Towards the close of the day two doctors were examined, one of whom was produced by the defendants and the other by the Crown. Both deposed that Mr. O'Mahony was ill, and that his attendance in court might result in serious consequences. The Crown doctor was of opinion that Mr. O'Mahony might be able to attend in a few days. Mr. Dillon gave an undertaking that the defendant should reside in Tipperary. The Court adjourned until Friday, 10th inst.

Col. Caddell, who had charge of the police at Tipperary during the recent disgraceful scenes, has written a letter in reply to Mr. John Morley's comments on the affair. He charges the right hon. gentleman with having distorted the facts. The *Dublin Daily Express* says that Mr. Caddell's reply to Mr. John Morley places the latter in the position of a partisan who gives a one-sided, imperfect version of events in which he took a part, and adds that he will have reason to regret his action. He allowed a disappointed, ambitious party to prejudice and betray him into a false position, from which he cannot extricate himself with honour.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PARTY.

Pursuant to a summons of Sept. 24, signed by Messrs. A. O'Connor, Henry Campbell, and D. Sullivan, at the request of Mr. Parnell, a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Oct. 6, for the purpose of considering the present situation in Ireland as regards the impending distress and the recent action of Mr. Balfour in prosecuting Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien, and others. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, vice-chairman of the party, presided in the absence of Mr. Parnell, from whom a telegram was read, regretting his inability to attend, and expressing his confidence that the deliberations of the party would be guided by wisdom and patriotism and would result in much public good. He added that he wished every success to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. A telegram was also read from these gentlemen and the other defendants at Tipperary, stating that "the disgusting judicial farce" there prevented their being present. Mr. Sexton had intended to be present, and arrived in Ireland for the purpose, but his mother died on Saturday. There was a very full attendance, including Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, William Redmond, Conway, Carew, John O'Connor, Abraham, Dr. Tanner, Lane, Joseph Nolan, M. Healy, Hayden, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, M'Donald, M'Cartan, Power, Swift, M'Neill, Murphy, Dr. Kenny, T. D. Sullivan, Clancy, and the secretaries. The preliminary conference was private. The resolutions had been already submitted to Mr. Parnell, and are in accordance with his views. They are four in number. The first pledges the party to support to the very fullest extent tenants threatened with ruin under the influence of the Government and landlord syndicates, as it was through their attitude and exertions in standing to the "plan of campaign" on certain estates that the Land Act of 1887 was passed, and, having been since excluded from the benefits of the statute, the resolution calls for their reinstatement, with the full benefits thereby conferred. The second resolution calls attention to the inertness of the Government in dealing with distress, demands the suspension of evictions in certain districts in the south and west to be placed on a schedule as distressed districts, and urges that works should be immediately set on foot to meet the distress. The third resolution condemns the prosecutions which have been instituted at a moment of such grave anxiety. The fourth resolution makes an appeal to the generosity of the Irish people at home and abroad, especially to friends, in America, to subscribe once more to the tenants' defence. In view of the importance of the success of the appeal, the following members of the party have been selected and empowered to act as a deputation to the United States, viz., Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, William Abraham, and T. P. Gill. A public meeting was held in the evening at the City Hall, at which these resolutions were adopted.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 9.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

E J Alexander, India, 31, Oakfield-road, West Croydon.
L A W Rind, India, 45, Pall-mall.
Capt H M Abud, Bombay, 45, Pall-mall.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

J L Kipling, India, 11 months' furlough.
R C Beeston, India, 2 months, M C
F Reilly, India, 1 week's extraordinary leave, without pay, and to return.
A W Foord, India, furlough extended to 16th January, 1891, and to return.
J C Fanshawe, India, 6 months, M C
A A G Malet, Madras, furlough extended to 31st March, 1891.
Surgeon C H L Meyer, Bombay, 1 month, M C. (This cancels permission previously given to return.)
S Tagore (Cov), Bombay, 5 days' furlough and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

J E Hilton, India.
R G Hardy (Cov), India.
J S D Fraser, India.
H H Risley (Cov), India.
E Claxton, India.
T W H Hughes, India.
B C Bensley, India.
E A Carswell, India.
D B Horn, India.
W Booth, India.
W Hart, India.
J Frizelle (Cov), India.
A J Scratchley, India.
C Benson, Madras.
C B Pritchard, CSI (Cov), Bombay.
Lt-Col F Firebrace, R E, Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col V Birch, Bombay SC.
Lt F Churchill, Madras SC
Capt R W Sherard, Bombay S C.
Lieut C L Robertson, Bombay, R E.
Col A H Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry.
Major F R Begbie, Bengal S C.
Capt R F H Anderson, Bengal S C.
Surg-Major J MacGregor, Bombay.
Capt F H J Birch, Bengal, R A.
Lieut G S Atkinson, Bombay S C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt E J P Warden, Madras SC, 3 months, MC.
Col W J Seaton, Madras SC, 6 months, MC.
Col H M Vibart, Madras RE, 3 months, MC.
Lieut C M Eales, Madras SC, 2 months, MC.
Lieut H J E Palmer, Bengal SC, 2 months, MC.
Capt R V Phillpotts, Bengal, RE, 6 months, MC.
Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, Bombay SC, 27 days, PA.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut S R Stevens, Madras S C.
Lieut C H Lewis, Bombay S C.
Lieut H W Hair, Madras S C.
Lieut H R Cook, Bombay R A.
Col T M Ward, Bombay S C.

EVERYBODY KNOWS "A crooked Stick will throw a crooked Shadow." Avoid imitations of and substitutes for SAPOLIO. It is a solid Cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. AGENTS.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR T. D. BAKER, the new quartermaster general of the Army, who arrived home from India on Oct. 6, took up his duties at the War Office on the 7th in succession to Sir Redvers Buller, advanced to adjutant-general.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Higginson, the lieutenant of the Tower, will be promoted to the rank of general, in succession to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who retires from the Army.

Lieut.-Col. J. Gildea has been selected for the command of the 4th batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Col. H. Moors, deputy commissary-general of ordnance, in charge of the gun wharf at Devonport, has been placed on retired pay, after thirty three years' service in the department. Pending the appointment of his successor Major B Baker assumes charge at Devonport.

Major W. Phibbs has been selected for the command of the 1st batt. of the Dorsetshire Regt.

Major the Hon. N. Dalrymple, Scots Guards, and Capt. E. R. Burn, 1st Dragoons, have been appointed aides-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Southern Military District at Portsmouth.

Brevet-Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, has been specially selected for promotion into the 16th Lancers.

Capt. W. Stewart, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Dumbarton Rifle Volunteers.

Capt. L. Gordon Cumming, Derbyshire Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th battalion of that corps.

Lieut. Arthur Cave, Royal Berkshire Regt., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st battalion of that Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. E. Milner, of the 2nd Scots Guards, being appointed to the staff of Sir G. W. Des Vœux, Governor of Hong Kong, in place of Major the Hon. J. St. Aubyn, Grenadier Guards, who has resigned.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Dover on Oct. 4. when some interesting manœuvres took place, in which the troops stationed at Dover and Shorncliffe participated. The Duke was accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, adjutant-general, and other members of the Headquarters Staff. The operations were carried out to the north of the Castle, and the idea was that an enemy was advancing from the sandhills at Deal, and a reconnaissance in force was to be made from the threatened garrison. At the conclusion the Commander-in-Chief criticised the manœuvres, stating that the attack could not have been better, but the Dover force were slow in opening the engagement.

It was stated at the War Office on Oct. 6 that, concurrently with the issue of 30,000 magazine rifles to the European Infantry in India before the close of the present year, the armament of the Native Infantry up to a strength of nearly 80,000 with the Martini-Henry will also be completed. In the latter case the rifles have been arranged so as to take the same cartridge as the magazine rifle, and so prevent the danger possible from a wrong issue of ammunition.

Lord Wolseley, on taking up the command of the forces in Ireland, has been directed to give special attention to the carrying out of the Government barrack scheme in that part of the United Kingdom. In Belfast, which is being visited by his lordship this week, a sum of over £100,000 will be expended in new barracks, and altogether the amount allotted for building in Ireland is about £900,000, of which £420,000 is for the Curragh Camp, £206,000 for Dublin, and £50,000 for Enniskillen.

The scarcity of captains and subaltern officers in the Volunteers is causing considerable uneasiness at the War Office. It is among the lieutenants and second lieutenants that the greatest scarcity exists, some battalions only possessing half their proper strength of subalterns, and in one case only six lieutenants represent an establishment of eighteen. Communications from headquarters have been addressed to the various commanding officers who are urgently requested to endeavour to obtain suitable candidates to fill the existing vacancies.

On Oct. 3 the arena at the Military Exhibition was devoted to contests among officers only for a series of prizes given for single-stick, fencing, cutting at heads and posts, lemon-cutting, and tent-pegging. The weather was magnificent and the visitors numerous, among the more distinguished being General Sir Beauchamp Walker. Some thirty officers, all belonging to the Regular Service, had entered for the prizes, but the earlier events on the programme passed off rather languidly through the absence of many of the competitors when their names were called by the ringmaster, Capt. Dann. Col. Stracey, commanding the Scots Guards; Lieut. Col. Fox, inspector of gymnasia; and Major Hewitt, 26th Middlesex (Cyclists') Corps, the umpires were all present, but until the fourth event—cutting at heads and posts—there was nothing very brilliant submitted to their judgment. This portion of the programme was well contested between seventeen officers, representing the Life Guards, Dragoon Guards, Hussars, and Artillery. In the first round four officers, each scored the highest possible points, and two—Capt. Odlum, 14th Hussars, and Lieut. De Rougemont, R. A.—again scored the maximum points. In the second round, in running off the tie, the Hussar made his third full score, but the Artilleryman, whose style throughout was greatly admired, was less fortunate, and only obtained four points. Capt. Odlum was, therefore, declared the winner of the first prize, a five-guinea silver cup presented by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company.

The cavalry in Great Britain will occupy the following stations until next spring at the earliest, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances:—1st Life Guards, Regent's Park; 2nd Life Guards, Hyde Park; Royal Horse Guards, Windsor; 5th Dragoon Guards, Aldershot; 6th Dragoon Guards, Leeds; 1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester; 6th Dragoons, Brighton; 8th Hussars, Norwich; 10th Hussars, York; 12th Lancers, Manchester; 13th Hussars, Edinburgh; 14th Hussars, Hounslow; 17th Lancers, Shorncliffe; 19th Hussars, Aldershot; and 20th Hussars, Aldershot.

Major-Gen. L. Bell, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, as president, with Col. Burnett, assistant adjutant-general, and Col. B. Brine, commanding Royal Engineers, as members of a special committee, assembled at the Adjutant-General's office at Aldershot on Oct. 3 to inspect the sites suggested for the permanent barracks for troops in the South Camp. Three blocks of buildings for officers and married soldiers in the line from Farnborough Road across the general parade to the north front of Cambridge Hospital are now in a fair way towards completion, while foundations of a fourth block have just been laid. Unlike the new brick huts in the north Camp the quarters in the South Camp will be two stories high.

THE ANGLO-ASIATIC SYNDICATE.

AN extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 3, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to consider the circular recently issued by the directors, and the position and prospects of the company, having regard to the consequences of the revocation of the Persian Lottery Loan Concession, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions. Capt. Inman presided, and stated that the shareholders would remember that steps were taken in July last to disassociate the company from those who had had the management of its affairs hitherto, to remove the offices to St. Swithin's-lane, to appoint a new secretary, and to obtain the services of independent solicitors; and the directors, acting under the advice of those solicitors, had undertaken a thorough investigation of the company's affairs. He went on to detail the circumstances of the bringing out of the syndicate by the Development and Investment Company, to whom £10,000 in 100 shares of £100 each which were allotted, being two-thirds of the capital of the syndicate. These were sold, with the exception of a very few, very soon afterwards. Subsequently the sum of £2,500 was paid to Col. Deschamps under an agreement. He went on to give the history of the Persian Investment Corporation, and said that the shareholders had doubtless seen reports of the proceedings of the Persian Investment Companies meeting, and would, therefore, be sufficiently au courant with the subject, but he would be happy to answer any questions. After considerable discussion of a somewhat personal character, the chairman proposed—"That this meeting desires to record its emphatic protest against the action of the Persian Government in withdrawing the Lottery Loans Concession, and demands full compensation for the damage suffered therefrom, the company at the same time reserving its right to the return of the concession, with all its privileges," which as amended and seconded by Mr. Ogle, was unanimously carried, and the directors were authorised to continue to take such steps as they might think advisable for the recovery of compensation. They were also authorised to select two shareholders to form a committee to confer and act with the directors in giving effect to the resolutions.

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THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 7.

1st Dragoon Guards—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Francis Langton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Younghusband, prom.

4th Dragoon Guards—Major Henry E B Walton retires on ret. pay.

5th Dragoon Guards—Gentleman Cadet Henry Gerard Hegan Kennard, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, vice L. C. Mollherron, dec.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. Ralph H. Carr-Ellison has been seconded for service with the Bechuanaland Border Police Force; Second Lieut. his Serene Highness Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. H Carr-Ellison, seconded.

4th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet Caryl Richard Molyneux, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut, R. H. Dewhurst, prom.

6th Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. H. R. Cox, prom.

7th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet the Hon. Henry Peyto Verney, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, vice the Hon. R. A. P. North, placed on temporary half-pay.

13th Hussars—Capt. Charles W. Cottrell-Dormer resigns his commission.

16th Lancers—Major Edward Chadwick retires on ret. pay. Capt. and Brevet Major William Christopher James, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be major, vice E. Chadwick. The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieuts.:—Richard Lucus Mullens, in succession to Lieut. H. P. Kirkpatrick, prom.; Clive Macdonald Dickson in succession to Lieut. G. P. Wyndham, prom.; Robert Leny Macalpine-Leny, on augmentation; George Edward Tuson, on augmentation; Arthur Irwin Maling, on augmentation.

18th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet John Haslett Goselin, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G Birch, prom.

19th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet William Prevost, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., vice W S Sharpe, transf. to the 6th Dragoons.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Edward Smith Gordon has been placed upon ret. pay; Lieut.-Col. and Col. John Fletcher Owen has been placed on half-pay, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut.-col.; Major James Keith to be lieut.-col., vice Col. R Alexander (late Madras), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List; Lieut.-Col. George Firebrace from half-pay, to be lieut.-col, vice Col. E S Gordon, ret; Capt. William Hugh Edward Dobie, from the Seconded List, to be major, vice J Keith, prom; Capt. Raymond Charles Foster, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., in succession to Major W H E Dobie, who is holding an extra regimental appointment.

Coast Brigade—Sergt.-Major Richard Saunders to be lieut., vice A. R. Penfold, ret.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour to be Capt., in succession to Major the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville), appointed to the Staff; Surperny. Lieut. Aubrey Hope McMahon to be lieut., vice R. G. Gordon-Gilmour.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. George R. Vanrenen has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. Norman A. Macdonald has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Queen's India Cadet Walter Henry Norman, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. E. M. Pyne, appointed adj.; Gentleman Cadet MacGregor Greer, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., vice F. B. Hill, seconded.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. T. G. Blois-Johnson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotions to the rank of lieut. of the following second lieuts. are ante-dated as follows:—F. J. Fraser to July 9, 1890, vice T. J. Blois-Johnson; A. H. P. Harrisson to July 31, 1890, vice W. H. Scales, prom.; Gentleman Cadet Francis Cranstoun Ommanney, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., vice D. B. Blackeway, prom.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut. Thomas W. Lightfoot has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Gentleman Cadet Nicholas Blake Dunscombe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., vice E. F. Hood, seconded.

The East Surrey Regiment—Second Lieut. William F. C. Taylor has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieuts.:—Stephen Henry Edmund Nicholas, vice E. L. Mansel, prom.; Arthur Henry Seton Hart, vice A. Hodson-Cooke, prom.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. Patrick W. Anderson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Gentleman Cadet Alexander Cecil Gabbett, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut., vice T. H. M. Green prom.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Second Lieut. George B. Gough has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to be Gen., vice Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., col.-comdt., Royal Art., ret.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., Director of Military Intelligence at Headquarters, from superny. to the establishment, to be lieut.-gen., vice Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, prom.

Major-Gen. Charles Joseph M'Mahon, Royal (late Madras) Art., has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major-Gen. Arthur Frederick Warren, C.B., retires on ret. pay.

Col. Oliver Henry Atkins Nicolls, commanding Royal Art., North

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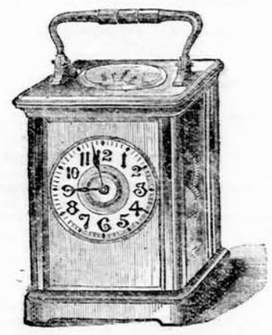

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